مساعد الطالب في

اللغة الانكليزية

للصف الثالث المتوسط

English

For

Iraq

اعداد الاستاذ

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هذا المساعد من اعداد وترتيب الاستاذ زيد سلمان مدرس في ...

اعدادية المصطفى للبنين

ثانوية النورين الاهلية المختلطة

معهد مريم الاهلي المركزي/الكرادة/بغداد

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تطلب الملزمة من معهد مريم الكائن في

بغداد / الكرادة / 62 / قرب الخاصكي

Unit one

Lesson 1

At the mall في مركز التسوق

Vocabularies ***مفردات***

Clock ساعة	plant نبات	queue طابور
Poet شاعر	poem قصيدة	customer زبون
Cinema سينما	escalator مصعد	lucky محظوظ
Going up صعودا	going down نزولا	electronic الكتروني

Compound words كلمات مركبة

Information desk ملف معلومات	swimming pool حوض سباحة
Security guard حارس امني	air bag كيس هواء
Shop assistant عامل محل	video game العاب فيديو
Toothbrush فرشة اسنان	mountain bike دراجة جبلية

We've got a big mall مركز تسوق كبير in Manchester مانشستر . I like going there with my family. It has lots of good shops. I like the sports shops محلات رياضية and the ones that sell video games اللعاب فيديو . There are loads of الكثير من clothes shops محلات ملابس . My father likes the electronics shops محلات الالكترونية . He likes يحب buying things شراء الاشياء for his computer للكمبيوتر الخاص به .
There isn't a supermarket, لايوجد سوبر ماركت so we can't go food shopping there لايمكن ان نشتري الطعام هناك. I like going انا احب الذهاب up صعودا and down نزولا in the lift المصعد because you can see everything لاننا يمكن ان نرى كل شئ There are هناك plant نباتات and trees واشجار everywhere في كل مكان. And there's a big car park next to the mall وهنالك موقف كبير للسيارات بجانب مركز التسوق. It has three floors ثلاثة طوابق . Sometimes my father can't find his car والدي لايستطيع ايجاد سيارته when we finish shopping عندما ينتهي من التسوق. He gets very angry يغضب جدا

Telling the time الاخبار عن الوقت

هنالك طريقتين للتعبير عن الوقت

1- نستخدم كلمة **past** وتعني (و) وكلمة **to** وتعني (الا) وفي هذه الحالة تذكر الدقائق قبل الساعات

Its twenty to four 15:40 its five past four 16 :5

2- حيث يتم قراءة الساعات ثم الدقائق فأذا كان الرقم اكثر من 12 نطرح منه العدد 12 فيتبين لنا الوقت المضبوط ..

3- اذا كانت الدقائق اكثر من اربعين نستخدم (to) للأخبار عن الوقت واذا اقل من اربعين نستخدم (past)

EX: 15:10(tell the time)

- its ten past three

Unit one

Describing places وصف الاماكن

There is للمفرد تعني يوجد هنالك There are للجمع ..... اثبات
There isn't للمفرد تعني لايوجد هنالك There aren't للجمع ..... نفي
Is there ....? للمفرد تعني هل يوجد هنالك؟ Are there...? للجمع ..... سؤال

ملاحظة: تستخدم هذه العبارات للاشارة الى مكان معين

ملاحظة : عادتا ياتي بعد هذه العبارات اسم مفرد معدود مسبوق ب (an /a) او ياتي بعدها اسم جمع

EX: There isn't a supermarket لايوجد سوبر ماركت

EX: There are books توجد كتب

ملاحظة: عند وجود الكلمات التالية (any / some / lots of / few / many) فهذا يعني ان الاسم الذي ياتي بعدها جمع (اي نستخدم there are)

ملاحظة : نستخدم (any) مع الجمل المنفية والاستفهامية فقط ......

EX: There are a lots of houses EX: There aren't any books in the library

A/AB/page 3

1- there is a clock on the wall
2-there isn't an information desk in the library
3-there is a shop assistant in the store
4-there are plants in the park
5-there aren't any supermarkets in our street
6-there isn't an escalators in the store

AB.B.Page4

A young boy is missing in the mall. He is six years old. His name is Jamal. He has short brown hair and brown eyes.
He is wearing a white T-shirt and jeans. The jeans are very old and his T-shirt has *Iraq* on it. He is also wearing a red baseball cap. He has white shoes and blue socks.

Lesson 2

اضافةing

1. اذا كانت الكلمه تنتهي بحرف (e) يحذف عند الاضافه

Come...coming

2. اذا كانت الكلمه تنتهي ب (ee) نضيف فقطing

See...seeing free...freeing

3. اذا كانت الكلمه تنتهي ب(ie) تقلب الى (y) عند اضافةing

Die...dying Tie...tying Lie...lying

ملاحضه:اما اذا كانت الكلمه تنتهي بحرف (y)لا تقلب ولا تتغير نضيف فقطing

Play...playing copy...copying

4. اذا كانت الكلمه تنتهي بحرف صحيح واحد وقبله حرف عله واحد نضاعف الحرف الاخير عند الاضافه

Sit...sitting begin...beginning cut...cutting

هنالك كلمات شاده يجب الانتباه عليها

Be..being age...ageing
Dye..dyeing

(Present continuous) زمن المضارع المستمر

Unit one

الظروف الدالة على زمن المضارع المستمر هي ...

(now / at the moment /today)

الحالة الاولى الاثبات(affirmative)

Is
Sub + are + v. ing
am

EX : He is playing football now .

EX : They are eating dinner .

#الحالة الثانية النفي (negative)

عند النفي في زمن المضارع المستمر فقط نضع (not) بعد (is / am / are)

EX: She isn't writing the story now .

#الحالة الثالثة السؤال (question)

عند السؤال فقط نقدم الفعل (is/ am / are) على الفاعل ونضع في نهاية الجملة علامة استفهام ؟

EX : Are they drinking coffee ?

زمن الماضى المستمر (Past continuous)

الحالة الاولى الاثبات(affirmative)

Sub + was + v. ing
were

EX: Nada was swimming

EX: They were eating fish

#الحالة الثانية النفي (negative)

#عند النفي في زمن الماضي المستمر فقط نضع اداة النفي (not) بعد الفعل (was / were)

EX: I wasn't playing volleyball

الحالة الثالثة السؤال (question)

عند السؤال فقط نقدم الفعل(was / were) في بداية الجملة على الفاعل

EX : Was it raining ?

AB.A.Page4

1-doing 2-in 3-queue 4- no 5-queuing

AB.C.Page5

1-was eating 2-was drinking 3-was waiting

4-was coming 5-was coming 6-were waiting

Unit one

Lesson 3

Car of the year at one of Baghdad̓s Motor Shows

سيارة هذا العام في احد معارض سيارات بغداد

I’m here at one of Baghdad̓s Motor Shows, and the car everyone is talking about is the Panther 3.0D. The new Panther is car of the year and it is really fantastic. It’s a car everyone wants to come and see. Some people just stand and gaze at it’s a beautiful shape. Other wants to sit in the driver̓s seat and dream. Some young men are more and more interested in the engine and what a great engine. It is beautifully made and looks like an engine from a much more expensive car.

انا هنا في احد معارض سيارات بغداد والسيارة التي يتحدث الجميع عنها هي البانثر 3.D البانثر الجديدة هي سيارة هذا العام وهي حقا رائعة . هذه السيارة كل شخص يرغب ان يأتي ويشاهدها وبعض الناس واقفين يحدقون على شكلها الجميل أخرون يريدون ان يجلسو في مقاعد السيارة ويحملوا. واخرين من الرجال مواعين بالمحرك ويااله من محرك رائع ز صنع بشكل جميل ويشبه محرك أغلى السيارات

Even the young are interested. Children sit in the back and try the electric seat and windows. Their older brother and sister play with the built-in video game player. These are standard for all models. Other standard features are GPS, the sunroof, tinted windows and fantastic CD player.

حتى الشباب الصغار مولعين جدا بها , الاطفال يجلسون في الخلف ويجربون المقاعد والنوافذ الكهربائية . اخوانهم واخواتهم الكبار يلعبون بأجهزة تحكم العاب الفيديو. هذه قياسات موحدة لجميع الموديلات ومن المواصفات الاخرى نظام تحديد المواقع, السقوف المتحركة , النوافذ المظلة ومشغل الالعاب الرائع.

Switch on the engine and it runs so quickly. Try all the extras and they really are fun. But there is more. There is a lot of space inside. The panther 3.D has seats for eight people. Two in the front, three in the middle and three in the back, and there is space for all their bags.

شغل المحرك وسيعمل بسرعة جدا, جرب جميع الملحقات وكلها ممتعه وهناك الكثير. يوجد فراغ كثير في الداخل. سيارة البانثر لها مقاعد لثمانية أشخاص . اثنان في الامام وثلاثة وفي الوسط وثلاثة في الخلف وهناك فراغ لكل الحقائب

It looks very expensive, but the panther 3.D is actually quite cheap, and you do not need a lot of money to run this car. It does 12 kilometers to the liter and has a four year warranty. But there’s something even more important. This really safe car. You don’t have to worry in an accident. There are airbags for the driver and passenger and many others safety features.

تبدو البانثر غالية جدا ولكنها في الحقيقة رخيصة تماما. ولاتحتاج للكثير من الاموال لقيادتها . انها تسير اثنى عشر كيلومترا لكل لتر , وبها ضمان لمدة اربع سنوات . لكن يوجد شئ مهم جدا . انها سيارة امنية . لا تقلق ان حصلت حادثة . توجد وسادات هوائية للسائق وللركاب ولها وسائل امان اخرى

Unit one

Car of the year سيارة هذا العام

Vocabulary

Panther نمر **looks like** يشبه **features** خصائص
Gaze يحدق **standard** معيار **sunroof** فتحة السقف
CD player مشغل اقراص **engine** محرك **extras** ملحقات

***GPS= Global Positioning System**

AB.A.Page7

Name car	Panther
Number of seats	has seats for 8 people
Kilometers per liter	12 kilometers
Safety features	There are airbags , passengers and many other features
Other extras	Gps , the sunroof , CD player , tinted window

Car of the year (مطلوب وزاري) أسئلة حول القطعة

1-What is the name of the car of the year ? ماهو اسم سيارة العام؟
-panther 3.0 D
2-The panther 3.0D looks quite cheap .
3-How many seats are there in the panther 3.0D? كم عدد المقاعد في سيارة؟
-Eight seats
4- Who are interest in the engine ? من هم المولعون بالمحرك؟
-Some young men
5-What are the standard features in the panther 3.0D ? ماهي المواصفات المتوفرة في السيارة؟
-They are the sunroof, GPS, tinted windows and a fantastic CD player
6-What are the safety features in the panther 3.0D ? ماهي وسائل الامان في السيارة؟
-There are airbags for the driver and the passengers.
7- The panther 3.0D is dangerous car .(true / false)
8-The panther 3.0D is actually very expensive.(true / false)
9-There is loads of space inside the panther 3.0D(true / false)
10-Panther 3.0D has seats for six people(true / false)
11-Pnther 3.0D has no standard features(true / false)
12-There's loads of space inside Panther 3.0D(true / false)

Unit one

AB.C.Page8

Line	Adjective	Noun
4	Fantastic	Car
6	beautiful	Shape
7	young	Men
10	expensive	Car
16	tinted	Window
16	fantastic	CD player
18	fun	All the extras
24	cheap	The panther
27	important	Something
28	safe	car

AB.D.Page9

Old قديم	New جديد	Beautiful جميل	Uglyقبيح
Expensive غالي	Cheap رخيص	Important مهم	Unimportant غير مهم
Happy سعيد	Sad حزين	Short قصير	Tall طويل
Boring ممل	Interest مثير	Terrible مزعج	Fantastic ممتع
Friendly ودود	Unfriendly غير ودود	Dangerous خطر	Safe امن

(really جدا / quite نوعا ما)

*نستخدم هاتان الكلمتان قبل الصفات

كلمة really تستخدم لجعل الصفة اكثر تأثيرا وقوة / كلمة quite تستخدم لجعل الصفة اقل تأثيرا وقوة

This lesson was quite good الدرس كان جيدا نوعا ما

This lesson was good الدرس كان جيدا

This lesson was really good الدرس كان جيدا جدا

EX: The exam was quiet difficult but not like the one last year. (Complete with quiet or really)

AB/E/Page 9

1-The panther is (really / quite) fast . you have to be careful .

2-It has a (really / quite) beautiful shape . you'll like it.

3-I think this is (really / quite) a cheap bike. What do you think?

4-The exam was (really / quite) difficult, but not like the one last year.

Unit one

Lesson 4

Mountain bike دراجة جبلية **comfortable ride** قيادة مريحة
Front and back suspension ايقاف اماي وخلفي **disc brakes** مكابح

Giving reasons أعطاء اسباب

* نستخدم التعابير التالية لأعطاء سبب معين

1- So you can/can't + (فعل مجرد) + تكملة So you will / won't

2- to help you + (فعل مجرد) + تكملة

EX: The car has a CDplayer,……………………..(Use "so" to give reason)
-The car has a CD player so that you can listen to music

Compound words: الكلمات المركبة
وهي كلمات تتكون احيانا من اسمين لذلك يطلق عليها الكلمات المركبة مثل
Windproof = made from material that wind can't get through
صامد الرياح: مصنوع من مادة بحيث لايمكن للرياح اختراقها
Disc brakes = brakes that use discs
مكابح قرصية : هي المكابح التي تستخدم الاقراص

AB.A.Page10

Sweetshop محل حلويات **Information desk** مكتب معلومات **Disc brakes** مكابح قرصية**Insect proof** مقوم حشرات
Airbag وسادة هوائية **Swimming pool**حوض سباحة **Video game** لعبة فيديو**Sunroof** فتحة سقف
Litter bin سلة مهملات **Shop assistant** عامل المحل

AB.B.Page10

1-Cars have airbags so that you can be safe in crash
2-Cars have CD players so that you can listen to music
3-Cars have GPS so that you can't get lost
4-Cars have electric windows so that you can open windows easily
5-Cars have sunroof so that you can let the light in
6-Cars have tinted windows so that you can't see into the car easily

Lesson 5

I bought my new skateboard yesterday. I have been saving up for six months. It's fantastic It turns so well On the box it says it's easy to put together and its true , My father screwed the wheels on 5 minutes. It has plastic wheels and a wooden board, so you can go really fast. It's my favorite colors too – green and purple. The best thing is that it comes with a book to help you learn more about skateboarding. I can do a kick flip now.

Lesson 6

Unit one

Describing people وصف الناس

ملاحظة : اذا كانت هنالك صفه واحدة فنضع الصفة بعد الفعل المساعد مباشرتا....

Ex: He is tall

Ex: She is beautiful

ملاحظة : اذا كانت هنالك اكثر من صفة واحدة يكون الترتيب كالتالي ....

فاعل	فعل مساعد	اداة تنكير	صفة عامة	حجم	عمر	شكل	لون	جنسية	المادة	الاسم
She	is	a	beautiful	Little	Old	circle	Black	French	steel	boy

Ex: it is a beautiful little black Egyptian sofa

EX: She has beautiful curly black hair. (Rearrange the adjectives: black, beautiful, curly)

Polite description for people الوصف المؤدب للناس

نستخدم الكلمات التالية مع الصفات (isn't very / a bit / at) لتقليل التأثير على الاشخاص

1- أذا كانت الجملة مثبتة نستخدم (a bit) قبل الصفة

He is tall هو طويل he is *a bit* tall هو طويل قليلا

2-اذا كانت الجملة منفية نستخدم عبارة او صفه معاكسة مع very

He is short هو قصير he isn't very tall هو ليس طويل

3- اذا احتوت الجملة على can't فيجب ان تحتوي على الفعل (is) فنستخدم عبارة (not very good at) ثم نضع بعدها اسم

فأذا لم يكن هنالك اسم نضيف ing للفعل ليتحول الى اسم.

فاعل + is + (not very good at) + اسم

He can't sing he's not good at singing

EX: He is fat. He's a bit fat. (Make this sentence more polite)

AB.A.Page12

Sally is a bit short. She isn't very good at maths. She has brown hair. She has a pink headscarf. She has a oink bag too.

AB/C/Page 13

1-very smart
2-a bit
3-good at singing
4-paint very well
5- very good at football
6- a bit unfriendly

Unit one

AB/A/Page 12

1- T 2-T 3-F 4-F 5-F 6-T
1-T 2-T 3-F 4-F 5-T 6-F

Lesson 8

Writing an advert كتابة اعلان

Which toothbrush is اي الفرشاة تكون
The most/least expensive ? الاكثر /الاقل غلاءا
The best for travelling? الافضل للسفر
The latest الاحدث
Available in the most colors متوفرة بأغلب الالوان

AB.A.Page14

1-T 2-F 3-F 4-F 5-T 6-T

AB.C.Page15

1-petrol 2-adverts 3-helpful 4-brusher 5-queue

AB.D.Page16

1-a)T b)F C)F d)F e)T

2- a) people in a car b) moving up and down

3- a) in a café in the mall
b)he started reading in the middle
c)-because there's lots of space for bags
d)his family

نماذج الاسئلة المقترحة من قبل الوزارة مع حلولها في نهاية الملزمة

Lesson 10

Lucky customer 50 الزبون المحظوظ رقم

Unit one

Vocabulary

Customer زبون	closer اقرب	sank انهار
Department store متجر	save up يدخر	cheer يهتف
Clap يصفق	surge موجة	reward يكافئ
Famous مشهور	pocket محفظة	quite هادئ

Kareem walked quickly past the department store and hurried towards the bookshop. As he got closer he saw there was a long queue forming outside the door to the shop and his heart sank. He had been saving up for months and wanted to be the first one to buy the new book by favorite poet-now he would have to wait in line. As he stood waiting, the hard-working schoolboy pulled the advert the new book out of his pocket. Kareem had read all of al-nawab,s poems at least twice and found them very interesting. the quite boy spent most of his free time reading or writing his own poems and his parents, friends and teachers all said he was very imaginative. It was kareems dream to be a famous poet himself one day. Finally the shop door opened and the owner welcomed the queue of customers in. when kareem got to the door, the shop owner suddenly rang a bell and everyone started clapping and cheering. Kareem was very surprised and didn't know what was happening. After a while the shop owner saw kareems confusion and explained, " you are the 50th customer through the door today , There is a big prize for customer 50 … you will get to meet Al- Nawab . Are you any good at writing poems?" "Yes I' ve got notebooks full of poems" replied kareem . He felt a surge of happiness as he understood what was happening . His patience was being rewarded .It was a good thing after all that he wasn't first to buy the latest book .

سار كريم بسرعه خلف المتجر واسرع نحو المكتبه . حالما وصل مقتربا . قالوا واو كان يوجد طابور طويل متشكل خارج الباب الى المحل وانهار قلبه . لقد ادخر لشهور وكان يريد ان يكون الشخص الاول الذي يشتري الكتاب الجديد لشاعره المفضل . الان عليه ان ينتظر الطابور حالما وقف ينتظر سحب الطالب الشاطر اعلان الكاتب الجديد من جيبيه . قرأ كريم جميع قصائد الشاعر النواب على الاقل مرتين و وجدها ممتعه جدا . قضى الولد الهادئ معظم وقت فراغه لقرائه او كتابه قصائده وقال والديه . اصدقائه ومدرسيه جميعا انه مبدع جدا . كان حلم كريم ان يكون في يوم ما شاعرا مشهورا . اخيرا فتح باب المكتبه وربح مالك المكتبه بطابور الزبائن عندما وصل كريم الى الباب فجأه مالك المكتبه دق الجرس وبدأ الجميع يصفق ويهتف . كان كريم متعجبا جدا ولم يعرف ماكان يحدث . بعد قليل شاهد مالك المكتبه ارتباك كريم وشرح له . انت الزبون رقم 50 عند الباب اليوم ايها الشاب . توجد جائزه كبيره الى الزبون رقم 50 . ستحصل على مقابله الشاعر النواب . هل انت جيد ونظم القصائد؟ نعم لدي دفتر ملئ بالقصائد اجاب كريم . شعر كريم بوجه من السعاده حالما فهم ماذا كان يحدث لقد بدأ انه كوفئ على صبره . كان شيئا جيدا انه لم يكن اول شخص لشراء احدث كتاب .

Unit one

The lucky Customer 50 (story time)

1-What are the characters of the story ? ماهي شخصيات القصة ؟
-Kareem كريم **/ -Shop owner** صاحب المحل **/ -School boy** طالب مدرسي
2-What does the story about ? عن ماذا كانت القصة ؟
-it's about a school boy حول طالب مدرسي
3-What is the name of new book Kareem want to buy ? ماهو اسم الكتاب الجديد الذي كريم اراد شرائه
-Islands of salt جزر الملح
4-Can you find three words used to describe Kareems character ?
-hardworking نشيط **/ imaginative** خيالي **/ patience** صبور
5- What does saving up in paragraph 1?
-putting money aside ادخار الاموال
6- What is the title of the story? ماهو عنوان القصة
-Lucky customer 50
7-What are the characters of the story? ماهي شخصيات القصة
-kareem and bookshop owner
8-Why was Kareem very surprised when everyone started clapping and cheering?
-When Kareem got to the door, the shop owner suddenly rang a bell and everyone started clapping and cheering.
9- Was Kareem the first to buy the latest book ? هل كريم الشخص الاول الذي اشترى الكتاب
- No , he was the 50th customer
10- What was Kareem's dream ? ما هو حلم كريم
- to be a poet
11- What was Kareem's big prize ? ماذا كانت جائزة كريم الكبيره
- He will meet Al-Nawab
12-How many times Kareem had raad Al-Nawab's pomes?How did he find them?
-Twice ,He found them very interesting.
13-What do you think the collection of poems "Islands of Salt" is about?
-Homesick

AB/B/Page 18

1- hard working	2-prize	3-imaginative
4-queue	5-patience	6-poet

/AB/C/page 19

1-was waiting	2-was listing	3-was playing
4-was looking for	5-was phoning	

Unit one

أنشاء الوحدة الاولى

Write an e-mail to a relative describing your best friend **(lesson 7) SB p11**

أكتب ايميل الى احد أقربائك تخبره عن صديقك المفضل(مطلوب حفظ) (وزاري)

From: Ali
To: Zaid
Dear Zaid ,
How are you? كيف حالك I'd like to tell you اود اخبارك about my best friend Sami حول صديقي المفضل سامي .He is really cool and he is active هو جدا نشط and very kind وعطوف. He likes playing يحب لعب volleyball very well كرة الطائرة جدا. He is good at English and Arabic , هو جيد في اللغة الانكليزية والعربية he was in my class he was very clever هو كان في مرحلتي جدا ذكي. He's very nice looking ذو مظهر جميل. He's quite tall قليلا طويل with long yellow hair مع شعر طويل اصفر and green eyes وعيون خظراء. He's helpful متعاون and very friendly وجدا ودود and I think we're going to be good friends forever اعتقد سنكون اصدقاء للابد.
See you soon
Ali

Write your own email to a friend about your new item (AB /B/P11)

أكتب ايمل لصديق عن شئ جديد لديك (فقط للدرس)

From: Ali
To: Sami
Subject: bicycle
I bought اشتريت my new bicycle دراجتي الجديدة last Friday .الجمعة الماضية It's fantastic رائعة and it turns تدور so well .جيدا My brother أخي screwed أدار the wheels العجلات in five minutes. It has rubber tires .أطارات مطاطية So لذا you can تستطيع go really fast السير بسرعة. I bought my favorite colures, الواني المفضلة too red الاحمر and white والابيض. The best thing أفضل شئ is that it comes with معها catalog دليل about fixing لتثبيت the bicycle الدراجة الهوائية

Unit Two

Lesson 1

A perfect holiday عطلة مثالية

Vocabularies *مفردات*

1-expensive غالي
2-tragically بصورة حزينة
3-fact file ملف الحقيقة
4- better افضل
5-survivor على قيد الحياة
6-especially بصورة خاصة
7-free حر
8-prefer يفضل
9-creative مبدع
10- talkative متحدث

AB/A/Page 20

1-have a picnic
2-have a rest
3-go to the cinema
4-go fishing
5-go shopping
6- do a hobby
7- kick a ball
8- read a story
9-score a point
10- spend the afternoon
11-spend some time
12-watch TV
13-win a game

Lesson2

Expressing preference and making suggestion التعبير عن التفضيل والاقتراح

*نستخدم التعابير التالية للتعبير عن التفضيل والاقتراح

الاسلوب	الفعل	مثال	الموافقة او الرفض
How about ماذا عن	(فعل+ing)	How about going to park	
I'd like أود I'd love احب Would you like هل ترغب	To+ فعل مجرد	I'd like to go to the mall	Yes , that's good idea No , it's too hot
Why not لم لا I'd rather افضل Lets دعنا	فعل مجرد	Let's go to the cinema	I'd rather not Yes , lets Yes , why not

للسهولة استخدم الفعل go في اغلب الحالات

EX: Express your preference concerning going to the theater.(use: I'd love)

-I'd love to go to the theatre

EX: How about going to the park ? (go / going/ to go)

EX: Make suggestion for your friend about where to spend the weekend.

-How about going to the cinema?

Unit Two

AB/A/Page 21

1- to go 2-going 3-go 4-go 5-to go 6-go

Lesson 3

Vocabulary

Horror رعب comedy كوميدي travel سفر fiction خيال adventure مغامرة

AB/B/Page 23

I read an interesting book recently. It was called *The Mountains of the moon*. It was a science fiction story. The main characters were Jim and Mary. They were called astronauts- you know, people who take off into space. They went to the moon. They found a mountain on the moon. It was made of gold. They got lots of the gold, but then the spaceship was too heavy. It couldn't go . I didn't like the ending because it was very sad

Lesson 4

AB.A.Page23

1-comedy program
2-there were about 200 other girls at the test
3-the TV Company phoned and her mother answered
4-it took six months
5-she had lesson after filming each day

AB.B.Page24

1- Actor 2-comedy 3-character 4-were call
5-call 6-took 7-soecial 8-her

Lesson 5

AB/A/Page 24

1-Whats the title?
2-Whats the name of the main character?
3-Whats it about ?
4-Where does it take place?
5-How does it end ?
6-Could I borrow it ?

نماذج الاسئلة المقترحة من قبل الوزارة مع حلولها في نهاية الملزمة

Unit Two

Lesson 6

A TV Comedy كوميديا التلفزيون

In this comedy, I play Samara, the daughter in a traditional family. I lived with my mother , father and younger brother. (1)My brother is very clumsy and is always having silly accidents.(2)In the first episode, he accidently put salt instead of sugar in my mother's tea and it tasted awful : In every episode he trips over a lot and drops things.

I really enjoyed filming the latest episode because we go away as a family on a holiday .(3)We stay in a fancy hotel with a swimming pool and my brother falls in the pool with all his clothes on: He gets soaked. (4) Later that day, he spills his drink at lunch and then slips in the puddle.(5)Next week, we are filming an episode where my brother puts cleaning fluid on his hair instead of hair gel and his hair turns green. It's going to be so funny

في هذا البرنامج الكوميدي . امثل دور سمارا , ابنة لعائلة تقليدية, انا أعيش مع امي , ابي واخي الصغير . اخي سخيف وهو دائما له حوادث سخيفة . في الحلقة الاولى يضع بالصدفه الملح بدل السكر في شاي امي واصبح مذاقه مروع: في كل حلقه هو ينهيها بالكثير ويسقط اشياء . انا فعلا استمتعت بعمل الحلقة الاخيرة لأننا نذهب بعيدا كعائلة في عطلة . نمكث في فندق فاخر فيه حوض سباحه ويسقط اخي في الحوض وهو بكامل ملابسه : لقد تبلل بالماء . ثم في ذلك اليوم , اسقط شرابه عند الغداء بعد ذلك انزلق في بركة ماء . الاسبوع التالي , كنا نصور حلقة عندما وضع أخي سائل التنضيف على شعره بدلا من جل الشعر وتحول شعره الى اللون الاخضر, انها ستكون حلقة مسلية جدا

A TV Comedy(مطلوب وزاري) كوميديا التلفاز

1- How old is Lucy ? كم عمر لوسي؟

-She is 16 years old

2-Who is Samara ? من هي سماره ؟

-She is a character in a TV Comedy, the daughter in a traditional family .

3-What does Lucy play in TV Comedy? ما تمثل لوسي في كوميديا التلفاز؟

-Lucy plays Samara, the daughter in a traditional family

4-Who does Samara live with ? مع من تعيش سماره؟

-She lives with her mother, father and young brother

5-Lucy takes the main part in TV Comedy

6-Where did they stay on a holiday? اين هم بقوا في العطلة ؟

-They stay in a fancy hotel with a swimming pool

7-What does Samara's brother put on his hair? ماذا وضع اخو سماره على رأسه؟

-He puts cleaning fluid on his hair instead of hair gel.

8-Why did the mother dislike her tea? لماذا لاتحب الام الشاي؟

-because it tested awful

9-The brother is very clumsy and it always having silly accidents

10-Lucy's brother is clumsy(true / false)

11-Samara is the name of the girls Lucy plays (true / false)

12-Samara's mother liked her tea(true / false)

13-Lucy's character fell in the pool (true / false)

14-Lucy's brother got very hot (true / false)

Unit Two

Match the beginning and the ending of the sentences:

1-Lucy's brother is very clumsy(d)	a-Because they go away as a family on holiday
2-In the first episode. Lucy's brother accidently put salt instead of sugar in his mother's tea(e)	b-And my brother falls in the pool with all his clothes on
3-Lucy really enjoyed filming latest episode (a)	c-And then slips in the puddle
4-our family stay in a fancy hotel with a swimming pool(b)	d-And is always having silly accidents
5-Later that day, Lucy(c)	e-And it tasted awful

AB/B/Page 26

1-d 2-e 3-a 4-b 5-c

AB.C.Page26

1-is 2-put 3-drops , falls 4-falls 5-spills , slips

Lesson 7

Making invitation and arrangement عمل الدعوات والترتيبات

Would you like to + فعل مجرد + تكملة ?

Would you like to take a year off?

Shall I + فعل مجرد + تكملة ?

Shall I get the cheapest seats ?

Are you free on + وقت او ظرف زمان

Are you free on Friday ?

EX: Invite your friend to the school graduation party.(use would like)

-Would you like to come to the school graduation party?

EX: Lets watch a film (Accept)

-Yes, lets

AB/B/Page 28

1-would 2-free 3-better 4-prefer 5- need 6- starts 7-cost 8-shall

Unit Two

(Present simple) المضارع البسيط

الظروف الدالة على زمن المضارع البسيط هي ...

(**always / never / often / usually / sometimes / every + زمن**)

#الحالة الاولى (الاثبات) (affirmative)

تكملة + فعل + فاعل

أذّا كان فاعل الجملة (he /she / it) فأن الفعل الذي يأتي بعده يجب ان يحتوي على (s) الشخص الثالث

أذا كان فاعل الجملة(they / we / you / I) فأن الفعل الذي يأتي بعده يجب ان يكون مجرد (خالي من اي اضافة)

Ex: She usually reads English.

Ex: I do my homework every day.

الحالة الثانية (النفي) (Negative)

تكملة + مصدرمجرد + don't / doesn't + فاعل

عند النفي أذا كان الفاعل (he /she / it) نستخدم doesn't مع مراعات حذف S الشخص الثالث من الفعل

عند النفي أذا كان الفاعل (they / we / you / I) نستخدم don't

EX: Ali doesn't play with his friends every week.

EX: They don't study Arabic.

#الحالة الثالثة (السؤال) (Question)

Do / Does + فاعل + فعل مجرد .... ?

عند السؤال نقدم الفعل على الفاعل

أذا كان الفاعل مفرد نستخدم Does

أذا كان الفاعل جمع نستخدم Do

EX: Do you eat fish ?

EX: Does he go to school ?

في بعض الحالات يستخدم افعال الكينونة مع المضارع البسيط (is / am / are) عند عدم وجود فعل رئيسي

EX: He is a teacher in my school .

EX: Are they doctors ?

#عند وجود احدى أدوات السؤال (....what-where-when) نضعها في بداية السؤال:

- Where does he work ?
- When do you go to school ?

Unit Two

Talking about things you like or dislike التحدث عن اشياء تحبها او لاتحبها

Like يحب /يعجب ب
Enjoy يستمتع
Love يحب
don't like لايحب
hate يكره

} + (ing)

نستخدم الافعال اعلاه للتعبين عن مشاعر الحب والاعجاب او عدم الاعجاب حيث يجب ان ياتي بعدها فعل يحتوي على (ing)

EX: Express you dislike concerning flies

-I hate flies

AB/C/Page 21

1- Love 2- enjoy 3- like 4- don't like 5- hate

AB/B/Page 33

Base مصدر	Past simple ماضي بسيط	Base مصدر	Past simple ماضي بسيط
Want	Wanted	send	sent
is	Was	lose	lost
Say	Said	fly	flew
arrive	arrived	set	set
laugh	laughed	get	got
land	landed	put	put

AB/B/Page 31

1-go 2- have 3- borrow 4-write 5-spend 6- watch 7- play

Lesson 9

Unit Two

(past simple) زمن الماضي البسيط

الظروف الدالة على زمن الماضي البسيط هي
(yesterday / last / past / ago)

#الحالة الاولى الاثبات(Affirmative)

تكملة + فعل ماضي + فاعل

#الفعل الماضي اما يكون قاسي فيأخذ (ed) أو يكون شاذا حسب الفعل

EX: They worked in the company yesterday .

EX: He wrote the story last month .

#الحالة الثانية النفي(negative)

فعل مجرد + didn't + فاعل

#دائما نستخدم didn't عند النفي في زمن الماضي البسيط مع تحويل الفعل الرئيسي الى فعل مجرد

#الحالة الثالثة السؤال(question)

عند السؤال في زمن الماضي البسيط فقط نقدم الفعل Did على الفاعل

Did+ + فاعل + فعل مجرد?

EX:Did she go to school yesterday ?

#عند وجود احدى أدوات السؤال (what-where-when….) نضعها في بداية السؤال:

When did you hear the news?

How did you go to the park?

في بعض الحالات يستخدم افعال الكينونة مع الماضي البسيط (was/ were) عند عدم وجود فعل رئيسي

I (be) late yesterday

I was late yesterday

They were teachers

Were they teachers ?

EX: Where (do) you go yesterday? (correct the verb in brackets)

-Where did you go yesterday?

What is your hoppy ؟ ماهي هوايتك

Do you gave a hobby? What is a hobby? Generally, this is something you do in your spare time for enjoyment and relaxing rather than something you do to earn money. Thought sometimes a hoppy can turn into a job. Hobbies can include collecting things, doing something creative or artistic, playing sports and other games , of course simply watching television. By continually participating in a particular hobby, one can acquire substantial skill and knowledge in that area.

If you live near the river, you may enjoy swimming or fishing. On a sweltering hot day, there is nothing more refreshing than jumping into the cool water and it's fun to race your friends to the other side. With enough practice, you may even get fast enough to train to enter competitions and one day compete in the Asian Games or the Olympics like Mohanad Ahmed Dheyaa Al-Azzawi did in 2012

If swimming sounds like too much hard work, fishing may be more your kind of hobby. Traditionally, fishing is something fathers often enjoy teaching their sons. Many people find there is nothing more relaxing than sitting next to a beautiful lake or river watching nature and feeling part of it. If you are really lucky, you may even catch something to take home for dinner.

Being creative and making things can also be extremely enjoyable. Jewelry making is a hobby which goes back many hundreds of years. You can make beautiful necklaces, bracelets and earrings using many different materials, including silver, glass beads and even shells. They make wonderful gifts for your family and friends, too.

Another ancient craft still popular in many homes is blanket weaving. Many communities share a loom and you can create beautiful patterns using wool, felt, silk or mohair. The patterns on the blankets can vary from region to region and popular colors are bright reds, oranges, browns, yellows, and blues. You need a lot of patience for this hobby as it takes a long time to make one blanket, but it is something for your family to treasure for generation.

هل لديك هواية؟ ماذا نقصد بالهواية؟ بشكل عام, انها شئ تقوم به في وقت فراغك للمتعة والاسترخاء فضلا عن شئ ماتقوم به لكسب المال. رغم ان الهواية احيانا يمكن ان تتحول الى وظيفة. يمكن ان للهواية ان تشمل جميع اشياء, عمل بعض الاشياء المبدعة او الفنية , لعب الرياضات والعاب اخرى. طبها , ببساطة مشاهدة التلفاز . عن طريق المشاركة المستمرة في هواية محددة , يمكن للشخص ان يكتسب مهارة ومعرفة جوهرية في ذلك المجال.

اذا تعيش قرب نهر, ربما تستمتع بالسباحة او الصيد . في يوم حار خانق لا يوجد شئ ينعش اكثر من القفز في ماء بارد ويكون مسلي ان تتسابق مع اصدقائك الى جانب اخر . مع تدريب كافي , ربما انت تصبح سريع كفاية لتتدرب للدخول في مسابقات وفي يوم ما تتنافس في الالعاب الاسيوية او الاولمبية كما فعل محمد أحمد ضياء العزاوي عام 2012

اذ تبدو السباحة كعمل شاق كثير جدا, فربما يكون صيد السمك نوع هوايتك الاكبر, تقليديا , ان صيد السمك هو شئ غالبا يعلمه الاباء للأبناء . العديد من الاشخاص يجد ان لاشئ اكثر استرخاء من الجلوس بجانب بحيرة او نهر جميل ومشاهدة الطبيعة وان تشعر انك جزء منها . ان كنت فعلا محظوظا , فأنك ربما تحصل على شئ تأخذه لبيتك لوجبة العشاء

ان تكون مبدعا وتعمل اشياء يمكن ايضا ان تكون ممتعه جدا . صياغة المجوهرات هي الهواية التي تعود الى عدة مئات من السنين ويمكن عمل قلائد,اساور واقراص جميلة بأستخدام عدة مواد مختلفه, بضمنها الفضة , خرز الزجاج وحتى الصدف . انها تعمل هدايا رائعة لعائلتك واصدقائك ايضا . حرفة قديمة اخرى لاتزال مشهورة في العديد من البيوت هي حياكة الاغطية .

تتشارك العديد من المجتمعات في النسيج على النول ويمكنك انتاج نماذج جميلة بأستخدام الصوف, الشعر,الحرير,والوبر. نماذج الاغطية يمكن ان تختلف من منطقة الى اخرى والالوان الشائعة والبراق هي الاحمر,البرتقالي,البني,الاصفر,والازرق.تحتاج للكثير من الصبر لهذه الهواية لأنها تستغرق وقتا طويلا لعمل غطاء واحد.لكنها شئ مهم بالنسبة لعائلتك وهي كنز للأجيال.

Unit Two

Lesson 10

What is your hobby? (مطلوب وزاري) أسئلة حول قطعة

1-What is a hobby ?ماهي الهواية؟

-It is something you do in your spare time for enjoyment and relaxing rather than something you do to earn money.

2-What can hobby include? ماذا تتضمن الهواية؟

-It can include collecting things, doing something creative or artistic, playing sports and other games or, of course, simply watching television

3-How do many people find fishing? كيف العديد من الناس يرون صيد السمك؟

-Many people find there is nothing more relaxing than sitting next to a beautiful lake or river watching nature and feeling part of it

4-What do weavers use to create beautiful patterns?

-They use wool, felt, silk, or mohair

5-You may enjoy swimming or fishing if you live near the river.

6-How can anyone enter competitions and compete in Asian Games and Olympics?

-With enough practice, you may even get fast enough to train to enter competitions and one day compete in the Asian Games or the Olympics.

7-Blanket weaving is still popular in many homes. (true / false)

8-What can a person acquire by participating in a particular hoppy?

-Being creative and making things can be extremely enjoyable

9-Do we need a lot of patience in blanket weaving hobby?

-Yes, we do

AB.B.Page31

1-go 2-have 3-borrow 4-write 5-spend 6-watch 7-play

AB.C.Page32

1-play game 2-comedy 3-auther 4-sports 5-theater

AB.A.Page33

1-reading 2-whats 3-its 4-don't , about 5-fishing , found
6-is 7-to, reason 8-can 9-I,ll return it back to you

AB.C.Page34

1-recently 2-called 3-horror 4-strange 5-who 6-heard 7-lights
8-house 9-stopped 10-live 11-frightened 13-ending

Unit Two

أنشاءات الوحدة الثانية

Writing an e-mail invitation (lesson 7)

An invitation (وزاري) (مطلوب حفظ)

رسالة دعوة

Hi ********* *********************

I have got حجزت **two tickets** بطاقتين **for marriage celebration** لحفلة زواج **of my brother** أخي **next Thursday** الخميس القادم**. You must come** يجب ان تأتي**because the party will be good**رائعة**. The party** الحفلة **will be** ستكون **in Al-Saadoon hotel** في فندق السعدون **and it starts** وتبدأ **at 6 o'clock in after noon** مساءا **at ends 12 in the midnight. Our friends** اصدقائنا **will come** سيأتون**so** لذا **you can** تستطيع **invite** دعوة **your family** عائلتك **and friends** والاصدقاء**.**

A fact file on a book

منشور عن كتاب (للدرس)

****

My favorite book is Robinson Crusoa. It is an adventure book. It was written by Daneil Defoa. It was about a man survived from a shipwreck. He lived in an beautiful island alone for 28 years and he was afraid because his loneliness. At last he found a footprint which helped him to leave the island safely.

If you don't fight for what you want,
don't cry for what you lost

اذا لم تقاتل من اجل ماتريد , فلا تبكي على ما خسرته

Unit Three

Lesson 1

Our world عالمنا

أقراء كل صنف وابحث عن امثلة في الصور . ثم أكتب امثلة على كل صنف

1-wild animals (tiger / wolf / jackal)
2-farm animals (cow /sheep / goat)
3-birds (stork / flamingo/ crow)
4-habitats (grazing land / forest / marshes)

Comparative and superlative adjectives صفات المقارنة والتفضيل

1- أذا كانت الصفة تتكون من مقطع صوتي واحد عند المقارنة نضع لها (er) وعند التفضيل (est)

Smart smarter smartest

2-اذا انتهت الصفة بالحرف e عن المقارنه نضع لها r وعند التفضيل نضغ لها St

Nice nicer nicest

3- أذا انتهت الصفة بالحرف y تقلب الى i وعند المقارنه نضع er وعند التفضيل نضع est ماعدا كلمة shy

Happy happier happiest

4-أذا انتهت الصفة بحرف صحيح مسبوق بحرف علة واحد نضاعف الحرف الاخير ونضع er للمقارنة وest للتفضيل

Hot hotter hottest

5- اذا كانت الصفة تتكون من اكثر من مقطع صوتي واحد عند المقارنة نضع قبلها more وعند التفضيل نضع قبلها most

Expensive more expensive most expensive

6- هنالك بعض الصفات الشاذة التي لاتخضع للقواعد اعلاه

Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل
Good/ well جيد	Better	Best
Far بعيد	Farther	Farthest
Bad سيئ	Worse	Worst
Few/little	Less	Least
Many/much	More	Most

هنالك طريقة اخرى لمقارنة الاشياء

فاعل + isn't / aren't + as الصفة as + تكملة

الحالة الثانية

Unit Three

فاعل + is + (صفة er) + than + اسم
Are (more صفة)

EX: The night is more beautiful than the dawn. (beautiful/ as beautiful as / more beautiful)

EX: Cows are bigger than goats. (Re write the sentence using "small")

-Goats are smaller than cows

EX: Tables are more expensive than phones. (Re- write the sentence using "cheap")

-phones are cheaper than tables

EX: In the desert, a camel is more useful than horse. (Re.write the sentence using"as…..as")

-In the desert, a horse isn't as useful as a camel

AB.A.page 35

1-fly 2-hunt 3- bite 4-produce 5-grow

AB.B.Page35

Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل
Wet	Wetter	wettest
Thin	thinner	thinnest
Sad	Sadder	saddest
Long	Longer	longest
Noisy	Noisier	noisiest
Friendly	Friendlier	friendliest
Near	Nearer	nearest
Fit	Fitter	fittest
Heavy	Heavier	heaviest

AB.C.Page35

quieter cheaper uglier happier tidier	More beautiful More dangerous More expensive More interesting More careful

AB.A.Page37

Lesson 2

Unit Three

What is happing ?	Rate of change	Cause of change
1-people are growing taller 2-people are living longer 3-population are increasing	-2cm every ten years -a new baby can expected -one million	Better food Better health services -increase in the birth and a decrease in the death rate

AB.D.Page38

1-we will need bigger houses

2-we will face the problem of increasing the population

3-we will need more food to feed everybody

AB.C.Page39

1-wouldn't be // 2-there would have more mosquitoes // 3-more people would get ill

Lesson 4

Second conditional جمل الحالة الشرطية الثانية

1- عادتا تاتي مع if عبارتان , عبارة الشرط وعبارة جواب الشرط

2- في هذه الحالة دائما تكون عبارة if (عبارة الشرط) في زمن الماضي البسيط وعبارة (جواب الشرط) في المستقبل في الماضي

3- عند وجود الفعل be في جملة الماضي البسيط فأنه يتحول الى was او were حسب الفاعل

4- عند وجود الفعل be في جملة الماضي البسيط وفاعل الجملة I فأن الفعل يتحول الى was لانها حالة خيالية

الحالة	if clause جملة الشرط	Main clause جملة جواب الشرط
Second	Past simple ماضي بسيط	Future in the past مستقبل في الماضي

EX: If people grow a lot taller, they (need) bigger houses. (correct the verb)

-If people grow a lot taller, they will need bigger houses.

EX: What will happen if this change continues? (continue / continued / continues)

EX: If the population keeps increasing , we will need more food to feed everybody. (complete the sentence)

AB.B.Page39

1-c 2-e 3-a 4-d 5-b

Unit Three

The Fastest Living Things

Have you ever watched a falcon diving down from the sky ?they are the fastest things in the natural world . they fly high up and then dive down to kill a bird or small animal . some falcons can dive at 240kphi

More than a thousand years ago .the people from the deserts of Arabia , the Bedouin used to watch falcons catching birds and animals for food .the Bedouin lived mostly on dates, milk and bread because it was difficult to catch animals and birds , then they learned how to catch falcons ,soon .the Bedouin were eating meat their falcons caught for them .their favorite bird was the large , long-legged houhara .they cooked it over a fire and it lasted delicious .

The Bedouin used to hunt on camels. They rode fast as they followed their flying falcons ,Today , falconry is a sport not necessity and many falconers arrive in the deserts and valleys of Muthanna , Samarra and DhiQar in Iraq in air-conditioned 4WDs

One disadvantage of this sport is that too many rare birds might be killed . if nothing was done about this , there would soon be no birds left. However , the government has set up protected areas for birds . people cannot hunt there . these safe areas for birds are also good habitats for other animals , as a result , wildlife numbers have gone up and the environment is richer

هل سبق ان شاهدت صقرا يهبط من السماء ؟ انها اسرع الاشياء في عالم الطبيعة . انها تطير للأعلى صعودا وثم تهبط نزولا لتقتل طيرا او حيوانا صغيرا . ويمكن ان تهبط بسرعة 240 كم/سا

اكثر من الف سنة مضت الناس من الصحاري العربية البدو كانوا يراقبون الصقور وهي تمسك الطيور والحيوانات لتأكلها عاش البدو غالبا على تناول التمور الحليب والخبز لانه كان من الصعب اصطياد الحيوانات والطيور ز بعد ذلك تعلموا كيف يصطادون الصقور. كان البدو يأكلون اللحم الذي تصطاده الصقور لهم . كان الطير المفضل لهم هو الحباري ذات الارجل الكبيرة والطويلة . كانوا يطبخوه على نار ومذاقه لذيذ

كان البدو يصطادون وهم يركبون الجمال . كانو يسيروا بسرعة كلما تبعو صقورهم الطائرة . اصبح اليوم صيد الطيور بواسطة الصقور رياضة , وليس ضرورة وان العديد من الصقارين يصلون الى الصحاري والوديان لمدينة المثنى , سامراء وذي قار في العراق بسيارات مكيفة رباعية الدفع

مشكلة واحدة في هذه الرياضة هو ان الكثير من الطيور النادرة ربما تقتل . اذا لم يتم عمل شئ حيال هذا , فأنه قريبا سوف لن تكون هنالك اي طيور . ومع ذلك أنشأت الحكومة مساحات محمية للطيور . لايمكن للناس الصيد فيها. هذه المساحات الامنه للطيور هي ايضا مواطن جيدة لحيوانات أخرى . وكنتيجة , فأن عدد الحيوانات البرية بأرتفاع وان البيئة هي أكثر ثراءا

What do these words mean ?

dive= a plunge يغوص

necessity = requirement ضرورة

area= region مساحة

environment = climate بيئة

Unit Three

The Fastest Living Things (مطلوب وزاري) أسئلة حول القصة

1-What are the fastest things in the natural things? ماهو اسرع شئ في الطبيعة؟
- Falcons
2-How fast can falcons drive? كم هيه سرعة الصقور؟
- Some falcons can dive at 240kphi
3-Who are the Bedouin? من هم البدو ؟
- They are people from the deserts of Arabia, They used to watch falcons catching birds and animals for food
4-Why did the Bedouin live mostly on dates, milk and bread? اماذا عاشو على الحليب والتمر والخبز؟
- Because it was difficult to catch animals and birds
5-What was the favorite bird for the Bedouin to catch? ماهو الطائر المفضل لدى البدو؟
- Their favorite bird was the large , long-legged houhara
6-How did the Bedouin use to hunt?
-The Bedouin used to hunt on camels. They rode fast as they followed their flying falcons
7-Where are many falconers hunting nowadays?
- In the deserts and valleys of Muthanna , Samarra and DhiQar in Iraq
8-What is the disadvantage of falconry sport? ماهي مساوء رياضة الصيد بالصقور؟
- One disadvantage of this sport is that too many rare birds might be killed
9-What did the government do to protect birds? ماذا فعلت الحكومه لحماية الطيور ؟
- The government has set up protected areas for birds .people cannot hunt there
10-What is the result of government measures to protect birds?
- As a result , wildlife numbers have gone up and the environment is richer.
11-Falcons can move faster than any other living things. (true / false)
12-Before falconry, the Bedouin used to eat a lot of meat. (true / false)
13-The Bedouin enjoyed the food that falcons caught for them.(true / false)
14-There would soon be no rare birds because of falconry.(true / false)
15-Falconry used to be just a sport.(true / false)

AB.A.Page40
1- T 2-F 3-T 4-F 5- T
AB.C.Page41
1-they is the subject of sentence . it stands in place of (the Bedouim)
2-them is the object of the sentence . it stands in place of (the Bedouim)
3-there is a possessive adjective . it stands in place of (the Bedouim)

Unit Three

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun	Possessive adjective
I	Me	my
he	him	his
she	her	her
it	it	its
you	you	your
we	us	our
they	them	their

EX: Salman fell down the stairs and broke his leg. (use the proper pronoun)

EX: Ruba was with her mother she was playing in the park , a dog chased her , it ran after the girl, John kicked a football at it (full the gaps with the suitable pronouns)

AB.A.Page42

1-topic 2-title , question , instruction 3-answers 4-scores , situations

---

Punctuation marks التنقيط

*بداية كل جملة يجب ان تكون بحرف كبير
*في بداية كل اسم نبدأ بحرف كبير
*نبدأ بحرف كبير في كل اسم دوله مدينه نهر الفصول الاربعه
*حرف (i) اين ماوجد يكتب كبيرا
*الفارزه بين اسمين وبين اسماء الاشهر والاسابيع...
*اذا كانت الجملة تبدأ بأدات استفهام يجب ان تنتهي بعلامة استفهام (؟)

AB.B.Page43

1-What would you do if you saw a snake ?
2-If I was going to a wild place , I would tell my father first
3-If you were bitten by an animal , what would you do ?
4-Would you touch a shellfish if you saw one underwater ?

نماذج الاسئلة المقترحة من قبل الوزارة مع حلولها في نهاية الملزمة

Unit Three

Life on Marshes (مطلوب وزاري) الحياة في الاهوار

1-Where can Marshes Arabs be found? اين توجد الاهوار العربية ؟
-In the south-east of Iraq

2-What do they raise? ماذا تنمي ؟
-They raise domestic buffalo, some sheep and cattle

3-What Crops are grown by the Marsh Arabs? ماهي المحاصيل المنتجة في الاهوار العربية ؟
-Crops such as, rice, wheat and barley are grown by the Marsh Arab.

4-Where do Marsh Arabs live? اين يعيش اهل الاهوار؟
-Most Marsh Arabs live in arched houses which they build from reeds

5-Why do their houses have two entrances? لماذا بيوتهم فيها بوابتان؟
-Because one part of the houses is for the family and other half id for their animals.

6-What do Marshes Arabs use as transport? ماذا يستخدمون للتنقل؟
-They use boats for transport.

7-How many species of birds can be found in the marsh land?
-Forty

8-Why 40% to 60% are of Marsh Arabs at risk?
-Because most of the wetland has dried up.

9-What did the draining of marshes in 1990s cause?
-The draining of marshes in 1990s caused a significant change in the ecosystem

10-rice, wheat and barley are known as crops
11-boats is used as transport in the Marshes
12-Marshes Arabs live in arched houses built from reeds
13-Mashhoof is used as transport in the Marshes.
14-Flamingo, pelicans and herons are species of birds.
15-The draining of the Marshes in 1990s caused changed in the ecosystem.

The present passive المبنى للمجهول بصيغة المضارع

Unit Three

* نتعرف على جملة المضارع البسيط من وجود أحد ظروف التكرار
* نأخذ المفعول به من جملة المبني للمعلوم ليكون فاعل جملة المبني للمجهول
* يجب تحول الفعل الرئيسي الى تصريف ثالث

الظروف	جملة المبني للمعلوم	جملة المبني للمجهول
Present simple المضارع البسيط always, usually , often, generally , sometimes , never , every+زمن	مفعول به + فعل + فاعل Ali plays football	تصريف ثالث + is + مفعول به Are Football is played
Past simple الماضي البسيط Yesterday , ago, last	مفعول به + فعلed + فاعل Ali played football	تصريف ثالث + was + مفعول به were Football was played
Future المستقبل Tomorrow , next, soon	مفعول به +فعل مجرد+ will + فاعل Ali will play football	تصريف + will be + مفعول به Football will be played

EX: I lost my suitcase at the airport . My suitcase <u>was lost at the airport</u> (complete the sentence with passive voice)

Ex: people send most messages by email (present passive)
_Most messages are sent by email

AB.A.Page44

1-Bats can be seen at night
2-A new species has been discovered
3-Snakes can be found in deserts
4-you can be killed if you are bitten by a snake
5-where can they be found ?
6-A lot of animals can be frightened of humans

AB.B.Page44 مهم جدا

1-be eaten 2-be hunted 3- has been discovered 4- can be lost

Lesson 9

AB.A.Page45

1- mind 2-afraid 3-habitats 4-wild 5-neither 6-million 7-hotter

AB.B.Page46 مهم جدا

1-wild bird 2-dangerous 3-traveler 4-falcon 5-cereal 6-adult

Unit Three

AB.C.Page46 مهم جدا وزاري

1-the 2-their 3-continues 4-would put 5-there were 6-it used to be 7-us

AB.B.Page48

1-T 2-T 3T 4-T

AB.A.Page50

Story 1	Story 2
F	T
T	T
T	F
T	T
T	T
F	F

AB.B.Page50

1-There were too many insects, and they ate more plants than the birds
2-because millions of birds were killed
3-because they took banana and other fruit
4-because leopards usually eat monkeys , but the monkeys were all dead
5-because after a few years , there were lots of monkeys again
6-God has created the balance in nature and the human must preserve it

---

So / neither

***تستخدم (neither) مع الجمل المنفية حيث تأخذ بعدها الفعل المساعد الموجود بالجملة ثم نضع الفاعل بعدها كما في الصيغة التالية**

Neither + فعل مساعد + فاعل

فأذا كانت الجملة لاتحتوي على فعل مساعد
نستخدم (do/does) اذا كان زمن الجملة مضارع بسيط
ونستخدم (did) اذا كانت الجملة في زمن الماضي البسيط
***نستخدم (so) مع الجملة المثبته حيث تأخذ بعدها الفعل المساعد الموجود بالجملة ثم نضع الفاعل بعدها كما في الصيغة التالية**

So + فعل مساعد + فاعل

فأذا كانت الجملة لاتحتوي على فعل مساعد
نستخدم(do/does) اذا كان زمن الجملة مضارع بسيط
ونستخدم(did) اذا كان زمن الجملة ماضي بسيط

EX: Im not afraid of rats. (Answer using “ so / neither”)
-Neither am i

Unit Three

Things happened in nature for a reason (story time)

1- What dangers was the pregnant deer surrounded by ? ما هي المخاطر التي احاطت بالغزال الحامل

- A strong-flowing river - a forest fire - a hunter - a hungry lion

2- Which of the dangers faced by the deer would you be most afraid ?

- A hungry lion ما هي اقرب الاخطار التي واجهت الغزال

3- What happened to each of the dangers faced by the deer ? ماذا حدث لكل الاخطار التي واجهت الغزال

- Lightning strikes the hunter , the arrow strikes the lion and the rain doused the fire .

4- How did the deer face the negative thoughts and dangers ? كيف واجهت الغزال افكارها السلبيه

- The deer stayed waiting what will happen and focused on giving birth a new life .

5- What's the moral lesson of the story ? ما هو الدرس الاخلاقي من القصة

- Do what you should do and leave the rest for God

- انشاء الوحدة الثالثة (the wildlife الحياة البرية)(مطلوب وزاري)

Writing a fact file on wild life (lesson 8)

The wildlife الحياة البرية in Iraq mashes في اهوار العراق is very natural جدا طبيعية. People raise الناس يرعون sheep الاغنام and cattle والمواشي. They plant يزرعون rice, الرز wheat الحنطة and barley والشعير. They live in يعيشون في arched houses بيوت مقوسة which they build from reeds يبنوها من القصب. They use boats يستخدمون القوارب for transport للتنقل. You find انت تجد birds الطيور like flamingo مثل الفلامنكو, pelicans البجع and heron ومالك الحزين. Some people بعض الناس live on يعيشون على fishing الصيد. You can بأستطاعتك find ايجاد different types مختلف الانواع of fish من الاسماك in the marshes في الاهوار

****

With my best wishes

Teacher ; Zaid Salman

Unit Four

AB.C.Page52

Fast	slow
Awful	fantastic
beautiful	ugly
Bright	dark
Cheap	expensive
dangerous	safe
Happy	sad
Hard working	lazy
Noisy	quiet
Young	old

AB.E.Page53

1- to go 2-go 3-going 4-go

AB.F.Page54

1-my 2-his 3-your 4-me 5-she, her

AB.G.Page54

1-eat 2-won't do well 3-will you 4-doesn't

AB.B.Page55

1- T
2- F
3- F
4- T
5- F

Unit Four

Ibrahim̓s life story – قصة حياة ابراهيم

Ibrahim lived in a small village in the south of Iraq when he was a child. He loved the sea and he often went fishing with his father, from an early age, he was interested in animals. He was forever asking questions about animals, for example, "Why do flies have wings? And "Why do fish live in the sea? " His father had goats and chickens and Ibrahim liked to look after them. He talked to them as if they were friends. His brothers used to laugh at him.

When he went to school, Ibrahim learned to read quickly. He liked reading and he was always asking his father for books. He did not like television, so he spent a lot of time reading. He learnt that there were lots of different animals in other countries.

In 1990, Ibrahim̓s father got a new job with Iraq Petroleum and the family moved To Baghdad. Life was very different in the city. At first, Ibrahim didn't like it, but a few months, he found that there was a lot to do for a 16-year-old boy.

One day, at the mall, he met a French boy called Pierre. Ibrahim learned to speak some French with him, He also learned about France. The boys used to talk about what they wanted to do when they left school. One day, Ibrahim said " I think I'll be a zoologist. Then I can study animals in different countries"

When Ibrahim left school. He studied zoology at Cairo University. Now he is a well-known zoologist. He works in France and he is writing a book about animals in Africa.

عندما كان صغيرا, عاش ابراهيم في قرية صغيرة في جنوب العراق .لقد احب البحر وكان غالبا ما يذهب للصيد مع والده . من بداية عمره, كان يستمتع بالحيوانات . كان دائما يسأل أسئلة عن الحيوانات, مثلا, لماذا للذباب اجنحة؟ و لماذا يعيش السمك في البحر؟ كان والده يملك الماعز والدجاج وان ابراهيم احب الاعتناء بها. كان يتحدث معها كما لو انها اصدقائه. كان اخوته يضحكون عليه.

عندما ذهب اللى المدرسة تعلم ابراهيم القراءة بسرعة . لقد احب القراءة وكان دائما يطلب من والده الكتب. لم يكن يحب مشاهدة التلفزيون, لهذا فأنه قضى الكثير من الوقت في القراءة . لقد تعلم انه يوجد الكثير من مختلف الحيوانات في دول اخرى

في عام 1990 , حصل والد ابراهيم على وظيفه في شركة نفط العراق وانتقلت العائلة الى بغداد . كانت الحياة مختلفه جدا في المدينة . في البداية , لم يكن ابراهيم يحبها, لكن بعد عشر شهور وجد انه يوجد الكثير من لعمله بالنسبة لولد بعمر 16 سنة

في احدى الايام في المركز التجاري , قابل ولد فرنسي يدعى بيير . تعلم ابراهيم ان يتحدث ببعض الفرنسية معه, ايضا تعلم عن فرنسا . كان الولد يتحدث عما كانا يريدان فعله عند اكمالهم المدرسة .في احد الايام , قال ابراهيم "اعتقد انني سأكون خبييرا في عالم الحيوان . بعد ذلك يمكنني ان ادرس الحيوانات في مختلف الدولعندما اكمل ابراهيم المدرسة , درس علم الحيوان في جامعة القاهرة . الان هو خبير معروف في عالم الحيوان . انه يعمل في فرنسا ويكتب كتابا عن الحيوانات في افريقيا

AB.C.Page56

Unit Four

Ibrahim's life story (مطلوب وزاري) اسئلة حول القصة

1-Where was Ibrahim's village? اين كانت قرية ابراهيم؟

-in south of Iraq

2-What did he look after for his father? ماذا بحث خلف والده ؟

-goats and chickens.

3- Why did Ibrahim ask lots of questions?؟ لماذا سأل ابراهيم الكثير من الاسئلة

-Because he was interested in animals

4-Why did Ibrahim ask his father for books?

-Because he like reading

5-Why did Ibrahim move to Baghdad? لماذا رحل ابراهيم الى بغداد؟

-His father got a new job in Baghdad

6-What did he learn from Pierre?

-To speak some French

7-Why did Ibrahim want to be a zoologist?

-To study animals in different countries

8-Where is Ibrahim writing his book? اين كتبة ابراهيم كتابه ؟

-In Africa

9-Ibrahim was not interested in animals until he went to school. (true / false)

10-Ibrahim wrote a book at university. (true / false)

11-Ibrahim moved to Baghdad when he was 17. (true / false)

Write about your life

أنشاء الوحدة الرابعة (مطلوب وزاري)

My name Zaid. I was born in Baghdad ,but I live now in Najaf. My family consist of my father ,my mother and my sister .

اسمي زيد. انا ولدت في بغداد , لكن الان اعيش في النجف . عائلتي تتكون من ابي , امي و اختي .

Before I started school, I was like playing video games. I used to paint on the sheet. I remember my kindergarten

قبل بدء المدرسه انا كنت احب لعب العاب الفديو . انا اعتدت الرسم على الورق . انا اتذكر روضتي .

After I started primary school, I felt happily and I met my friends and my lovely teacher. I liked English and Maths lessons. It was very nice period of time.

بعد ان بدأة الدراسة الابتدائية شعرت بالسعادة وقابلت اصدقائي ومعلمي المحبوب . احببت درس الانكليزية والرياضيات . انها كانت فترة رائعة

After I started Intermediate school, I felt quite embittered but now my feeling is very good. My most enjoyment with my friends in sport lesson. Usually , I do my homework when I return to home .

بعد ان بدأت الدراسة المتوسطة شعرت بالتوتر قليلا لكن الان شعوري جيد. اكثر متعتي مع اصدقائي في درس الرياضة. عادتا اعمل واجباتي عند عودتي للبيت

When I leave Intermediate school, I feel very exciting about going to preparatory school. I want to be an engineer to build my country. I think I'll study engineering in future by god willing.

عندما اغادر الدراسة المتوسطة, اشعر بالحماسة للذهاب للدراسة الاعدادية. اتمنى ان اكون مهندس لبناء بلدي. اعتقد سوف ادرس الهندسة في المستقبل بمشيئة الله .

Unit Five

Lesson 1

Watching the match مشاهدة المباراة

Vocabulary

Football كرة قدم basketball كرة السلة baseball كرة البيسبول
Badminton تنس الريشة tennis كرة التنس running الركض table tennis كرة المنضدة

الاجوبة

1-tennis 2-football 3- badminton 4-basketball 5-table tennis
6-badminton 7-running 8-football 9-football 10-baseball

AB.A.Page60

1-F 2-T 3-F 4-F 5-F 6-T 7-T 8-F

AB.B.Page61

1-What was Nawal doing before she became a famous dentist ?
2-What changed Nawals life?
3-What did Nawal do next ?
4-What s Nawals new clinic like ?
5-How did the modern equipment help her ?
6-Who’s Nawal offer free treatment to ?

AB.B.Page62

1-She was playing with a ball
2-it ran up to Salma and her mother then it barked at Salma
3-He was playing football
4-He kicked the ball at the dog

AB.C.Page62

1- (C) 2-(HC) 3-(CT) 4-(C) 5-(C)

AB.D.Page63

The president of France was reading his email when he got the invitation to visit Iraq. He accepted the invitation and looked forward to the visit .
The president came to Iraq on Tuesday. He arrived early in the morning. He went to the Al-Shaab Stadium . The prime Minister gave the president lunch. After that, they were watching a football match when the president got an important phone call. After the match, he left and went to the airport.

Unit Five

AB.E.Page63

1-doing 2-was playing 3-saw 4-acted 5-were waiting 6-Spoke

Iraq Morning News(مطلوب وزاري) أسئلة جوا القصة

1-Where did the Iraqi minster of education arrive? And when? اين ومتى وصل وزير التربية؟

-He arrived in London yesterday.

2-What did the meeting focus on? على ماذا ركز الاجتماع؟

-The focus of the meeting is to discuss educational development programmers between countries.

3-What was the minster's suggestion? ماهو اقتراح الوزير ؟

-The minister will suggest opening English schools in Iraq to develop English language learning.

4-Who welcomed the Iraqi minster at the airport? من الذي رحب بوزير التربية العراقي في المطار؟

-The British Minister of Education welcomed the Iraqi minister at the airport

5-What did the sport's minister open in Basra? ماذا فتحه وزير الرياضة في البصرة ؟

-A new sports city in Basra yesterday

6-How much did the sport's city cost? How long did it take?

-The new city cost 1 billion 1QD and took three years to build.

7-When did the sport's minister arrive? متى وصل وزير الرياضة ؟

-The minister arrived at 10 a.m.

8-Why was the boy from the UK called a Hero?

-Because he saved a child from a dangerous animal.

9-What did the dog do first? ماهو اول شئ فعله الكلب ؟

-The dog barked at Salma ,then it jumped on her and knocked her down.

10-What did John do? ماذا فعل جون؟

-He kicked the ball at the dog ,the ball hit the dog hard, and the dog ran away.

11-What was Salma doing at the start of the story?

-Salma was playing with a ball.

12-What was John doing at the start of the story?

-He was playing football nearby.

Lesson 4

A- home news b- Arts C-international news

D- business E-Television F-Sport G-Cartoons

AB.A.Page64

1- j 2-I 3-g 4-h 5-f 6-e 7-m 8-c 9-a 10-k 11-d 12-L 13- b

Unit Five

(past simple) زمن الماضي البسيط

* ويستخدم للتعبير عن حدث تم وانتهى في الماضي .ويمكن أن تأتي معه الظروف والعبارات التالية
(yesterday // last + فترة...// ago ....)
* هناك صيغ الفعل to be وهي (was – were) مثل:
I was a student. – He was a teacher. – They were doctors.
نستخدم was مع الضمائر I – he – she – it أو أي فاعل مفرد . ونستخدم were مع الضمائر they – we – you وأي فاعل جمع.
*والافعال الرئيسية مثل played – worked – opened :
*ويتم تحويل الفعل المضارع البسيط الى ماضي بسيط باضافة ed الى اخره وتسمى هذه الافعال القياسية .مثل play – played // move – moved // talk – talked :
*وهناك افعال غير قياسية(شاذة)لاتنطبق عليها القاعدة أعلاه فيجب حفظها . مثل
go – went see – saw have – had do – did

فاعل + فعل ماضي + تكملة

EX- He played football yesterday.
EX- They went to the beach last week.

*النفي: (negative)

فاعل+ didn't + فعل مجرد

*عند النفي فقط نضع not بعد: was – were
EX- I wasn't a student - They weren't doctors.
مع الافعال الرئيسية نستخدم didn't قبل الفعل مع تحويل الفعل الى صيغة المضارع.
EX- He didn't play football yesterday.

* الاستفهام
*مع الفعل to be نقدم was – were على الفاعل:
EX- Was he a doctor? - Were they doctors?
*مع الافعال الرئيسية نستخدم Did في بداية السؤال ونعيد الفعل الى صيغة المضارع.
EX- Did he play football yesterday?
*عند وجود احدى أدوات السؤال (what-where-when....) نضعها في بداية السؤال:
EX- Where did he play football yesterday?

(Past continuous) زمن الماضي المستمر

الحالة الاولى الاثبات

Sub + was + v. ing
were

EX: Nada was swimming
EX: They were eating fish

#الحالة الثانية النفي
#عند النفي في زمن الماضي المستمر فقط نضع اداة النفي (not) بعد الفعل (was / were)
EX: I wasn't playing volleyball .

#الحالة الثالثة السؤال
عند السؤال فقط نقدم الفعل(was / were) في بداية الجملة على الفاعل
EX : Was it raining ?

Unit Five

AB.A.Page65

1-was full
2-their uniform
3- a hush spread
4-they had practiced a lot
5- everybody was smiling , and all clapped loudly at the end
6- No, she arrived at 9:45 and the party started at 10
7-She found the hall was full , so she stood right at the back
8-were chatting loudly
9-the audience clapped at the end
10- she didn’t enjoy it as much because she hadn’t seat

AB.B.Page66

1-the hall wasn’t empty
2-the students weren’t wearing school uniform
3-the arts team weren’t performing very well
4- sara didn’t enjoy standing at the back
5-people weren’t shouting at the arts team
6-the audience didn’t stay very quiet

AB.C.Page66

Was making
Was doing
Was getting ready
Helped
Read
Ate

Lesson 7

1-a 2-c 3-b 4-d 5-e

AB.A.Page69

1-art 2-sport 3-charity activities 4-science 5-english

AB.B.Page69

1-When will the English lesson start?
2-When will the art activities finish?
3-How long ties will the science activities last?

Unit Five

AB.B.Page71

1-comedy فلم مرح
2-weather الطقس
3-quiz show مسابقة ثقافية
4-talk show برنامج حواري
5-documentary فلم وثائقي

AB.C.Page71

1-goal 2-medal 3-tennis 4-race 5-gymnastic

AB.B.Page72

1-reporter مراسل
2-spectacles نظارات
3-weak ضعيف
4-praised يمدح / يشيد ب
5-wheelchair كرسي متحرك
6-wise حكيم

AB.A.Page73

Did you watch TV last night ?
Yes, I did
What did you watch?
A documentary
Is it interesting?
Yes, it is
What is it about ?
Animal in Africa

AB.B.Page73

Ali was sitting in a café. He was reading a book. He was waiting for his friend Jassim. He heard a taxi stop and he looked up. He saw his friend Jassim. He got out of the taxi very slowly. What's the matter? Ali thought then he saw jassim had a broken leg.

AB.C.Page73

1-he 2-them 3-we 4-her 5- us

A powerful lesson for everyone (story time)

1- What was the special offer of Al-Sabah newspaper ? ما هو العرض الخاص لجريدة الصباح

- Two students can work as reporters on the paper .

2- Who was the lucky boy ? How old was he ? من هو الولد المحظوظ وكم عمره

- Salam Ahmed , he was 15 years old .

3- What did the editor say to the reporters ? ما المحرر قال للصحفيين

- A big new restaurant is opining in Baghdad next Tuesday .

4- What did Salam take with him on Tuesday ? ماذا اخذ سلام معه يوم الاثنين

- Notebook and camera

5- What did the special thing attracted Salam's attention ? ما هو الشيء الخاص الذي جذب انتباه سلام

- A young boy was taking his old father to the restaurant for a treat.

6-What did the boy buy his father? ما الولد اشترى لوالده

- Some food

7- Why was the boy's father dropping food on his shirt and trousers? لماذا والد الطفل اسقط الطعام على ملابسه

- Because he was very old and weak.

8- Did the customers watch the old man with love and respect? هل الزبائن نظروا الى الرجل الكبير بحب

- No, they didn't.

9-What did the son do when his father had finished eating? ماذا فعل الولد عندما والده اكمل طعامه

- Took him to the washroom.

10- How did the son feel when they came out of the washing room? ماذا شعرالولد عندماغادرغرفة الحمام

- He felt proud and pleased.

11-What did Salam do after asking the father and his son questions and taking notes? ماذا حقق سلام بعد اكمال حديثه مع الاب والابن

- Salam made his first report.

12-What was the moral lesson that the son left behind? ماهو الدرس الذي تركه الولد خلفه؟

-He left a lesson for every son and hope for every father

Writing about a TV program # انشاء الوحدة الخامسة (مطلوب وزاري)

I watched شاهدت a good programme برنامج رائع last night الليلة الماضية, The programme was البرنامج كان about elephants حول الفيلة . One elephantاحد الفيلة blew water in the air ضرب الماء في الهواء by a pool في الحوض because it was very thirsty لانه كان جدا عطشان , this situation was كانت هذه الحالة very funny مضحكة جدا because it made لانها جعلت the cameraman filmingمصور التقرير and reporter talking ومتحدث التقرير very wet مبلل جدا so that لذلك the programme was البرنامج كان very interesting. جدا رائع

Unit Six

Lesson 1

Jobs and workplaces وظائف واماكن عمل

1- write the names of the numbered workplaces اكتب اسماء اماكن العمل المرقمة

1-fire department الاطفاء 2-garage ساحة وقوف
3-hospital مستشفى 4-hotel فندق
5-school مدرسة 6- supper market اسواق

2-Name one or two jobs for each workplaces سمي وظيفة او اثنتين لكل مكان عمل

1-fire fighter رجل اطفاء 2-mechanic ميكانيكي
3-doctor طبيب 4-waiter نادل
5-teacher مدرس / معلم 6- shop assistant مساعد محل

AB.A.Page75

1-help customers 2- put out fires 3-repair cars
4-run a business 5-save lives 6-take orders 7-take care of sick people

AB.B.Page75

1-A doctor is someone who helps sick people and usually works in a hospital or surgery
2-A firefighter is someone whose job is put out fires
3-A policeman is a person who prevents and solves crimes
4-A mechanic is a person who is repairing engines of cars
5-A shop assistant is a person who is work in a shop
6-A teacher is a person whose job is teaching especially in school
7- A waiter is a person who is work in the restaurant

Lesson 2

Plants buildings = architecture
flies a plane = pilot
plays football = footballer
writes books = author
designs websites = web designer
takes care of sick animals = vet
flies in a rocket = astronaut
takes photographs = photographer
looks after peoples teeth = dentist
paints rooms = painter

Unit Six

Lesson3

The future زمن المستقبل

*هنالك حالتين للتعبير عن المستقبل اما مع will او going to

الظروف الدالة على زمن المستقبل هي ...

(tomorrow / soon / next)

#الحالة الاولى الاثبات

فعل مجرد + will + فاعل
can

EX: They will write the story next week .

#الحالة الثانية النفي

عندي النفي في زمن المستقبل البسيط نضع (not) بعد will او can

EX: She will not drink coffee .

#الحالة الثالثة السؤال

#عند السؤال في زمن المستقبل البسيط نقدم Will على الفاعل

EX: Will Ahmed go to school ?

نستخدم (going to) للتحدث عن عزم او نية (intention) أو خطة (plan)

	Form	Example
Affirmative	فاعل + (is/are/am)+ going to + فعل مجرد	I am going to study English
Negative	فاعل + (is/are/am)+ not + going to + فعل مجرد	He is going to meet Ali
Question	Is /Am /Are + فاعل+ going to + فعل مجرد?	Are you going to eat dinner ?

EX: I am going to see a football match with my friends. (am going to / will / would)

AB.B.Page82

1- I'm going to
2-is going to
3-will
4- I'm going to
5- We are going to
6-will

نماذج الاسئلة المقترحة من قبل الوزارة مع حلولها في نهاية الملزمة

Unit Six

AB.A.Page76

1-She hate school, by saying she is going to leave the school as soon as she 16 , and saying that she never goes to do another exam.

2-at drawing 3-to apply to Art school 4-to be a vet

5-go to the university 6-because vet earn a lot of money

Lesson 4

Defining and non-defining relative clauses عبارات الوصل المحددة وغير المحددة

#ملاحظات ذهبية للاستاذ#

عبارات الوصل المستخدمة في هذا المنهج هي

1-(Who) تستخدم بدلا من (he / she / they)

2-(Which) وتستخدم بدلا من (it)

3-(Where) وتستخدم بدلا من (there / here)

4-(Whose) وتستخدم بدلا من (her/ his / my / our / their)

وهي عبارت تعطي معلومات اساسية وجوهرية عن الشي المشار اليه .

هنالك نوعين من الاسئلة تأتي على هذا الموضوع . أما سؤال مباشر او أختيارات ولكل حالة منهما طرقة في الحل

1- أذا كان السؤال على شكل اختيارات يكون الجواب كالتالي

ما قبله	ضمير الوصل	مابعده
أسم عاقل	Who	فعل واحيانا ضمير
أسم عاقل	Whose	فاعل / أسم
أسم غير عاقل	Which	فعل و أحيانا ضمير
أسم غير عاقل	Where	there / أسم

2- أذا كان على شكل سؤال مباشر ... يكون الجواب كاتالي

* نحذف ماتشير اليه الاداة (اي الضمير) في الجملة الثانية

* نضع الاداة في بداية الجملة الثانية

* نضع الجملة الثانية بأكملها بعد التغييرات , بعد الاسم المشار اليه في الجملة الاولى .

تكملة الجملة الاولى + الجملة الثانية بأكملها بعد التغيير(مع ضمير الوصل) + فاعل الجملة الاولى

و احيانا

الجملة الثانية بعد حذف الضمير + ضمير وصل مناسب + الجملة الاولى بأكلمها

EX: that's the man who was stopped by the policeman. (that , where , which, who)

Unit Six

Add the clauses in the box to the sentences below to make new sentences use *who* / *that

1-That's the man, who stopped by the policeman
2-Where are the books that I left here?
3-The girl who came last in the race was ill
4-Ive bought some cakes that my sister made yesterday
5-Students who want to go to university have to work hard in school

The school of the future (مطلوب وزاري) اسئلة حول القصة

1- How will the teaching and learning take place in the future? كيف سيكون التعليم والتدريس في المستقبل

-Most of the teaching and learning will take place over computers which are connected to the internet in students own homes.

2-How will the students communicate and discus work with other students? كيف سيتواصل ويناقشون العمل مع بعضهم؟

-Students will be able to use the internet to communicate and discus work.

3-Where will young people who are interested in science or music be able to study?

-They will be able to study at the special buildings designed for those subjects.

4-What is the importance of Global Education? ماهي اهمية التعليم عبر وسائل الانترنيت؟

-It will be able to learn from experts all around the world.

5-School in the future will be very different to schools now because **there will be much more technology and students will only need to come in to the actual school buildings once or twice a week.**

6-In the super school, there will be **a science park, a museum, sport facilities, and mosque.**

Lesson 5

Articles : a , an , the – أدوات التعريف والتنكير

1) نستخدم (a) و (an) عندما نتحدث عن شئ بطريقة عامة
*نستخدم (a) قبل الاسماء التي تبدا بحرف صحيح (قبل الوظائف) ولاتستخدم قبل الاسماء غير العدودة
*نستخدم (an) قبل الاسم التي تبدا بحرف عله

Can I have a book, please? اي كتاب وليس محددا
I want to be a teacher

2)نستخدم (the) عندما نتحدث عن شئ محدد أو عن شخص كنت تتحدث عنه توا

The book on your desk is mine

3) لانستخدم (a/an/the) قبل اسماء الاماكن اوقبل الدروس المدرسية او بعد كلمة (like) عندما نتحدث بطريقة عامة عن اكثر من شئ

Unit Six

I am good at English, but I'm not good at maths
We went to Baghdad in the holiday
I like photos, but I don't like videos
1- Can I borrow a ruler, please?
-Sure. Which ruler?
-The one you used in maths
-Sorry. The ruler I used in maths is in the library.
2-I went to London in the holidays
-Wow, Did you enjoy the sightseeing?
-I do like sightseeing, and the shopping was amazing

AB.Page78

1- I'm at school in ---- Tikrit. I really enjoy my school, so I'm going to join language summer course at the end of the year . I'd like to be an interpreter. So, I hope to get a place in the Arts College.

2-I came to ----- Mosul a few weeks ago. Before we came here, we lived in---- Erbil. I miss my friends. I had a special friend called Faizah. We went to the same school and we always spent ------ Saturdays together. We both loves ----- music and we used to listen to songs for ----- hours a day. I don't know anyone here, but I hope I will soon have a friend.

AB.A.Page82

1-a 2-a 3----- 4-The 5-a 6----- 7-the 8----- 9-the
10-a 11-an 12-a 13-the 14-the 15-the

Lesson 6

How do you get to .....? كيف تصل الى
Asking for directions: السؤال عن الاتجاهات

How far is it ? can you tell me how to get to …? How long will it take ..?

EX: What do you say when you ask someone to show to show you the way to the library?

-Can you tell me how get to the library

AB.A.Page79

1-stright on 2-turn 3-how to get to 4-past 5-next to 6-long

Unit Six

Link words أدوات الربط

(but لكن)تستخدم لربط فكرتين من نوعين مختلفين.
(and وَ)لربط فكرتين من نفس النوع.
(also ايضا) دائما تأتي بعد الفعل او الفاعل في وسط الجملة
(because لأنه)تستخدم لاعطاء سبب لشيء ما.
(or أو)تستخدم عندما يمكنك الاختيار بين شيئين.
(as well as بالاضافة الى)لتضمين أختيارات اضافية في قائمة.

AB.D.Page81

1-also 2- but 3-which 4- who 5- and

AB.A.Page83

1-opportunity 2-difficult 3-facilities 4-earn
5-wages 6-complain 7-officer 8-definitely

AB.C.Page84

1-T 2-T 3-F 4-T 5-F

AB.D.Page84

1-because she found the second year difficult, and the school is boring.
2-because he could get a good job.
3-because a cow got very sick
4-because he couldn't thinking about all the work he would have to do in school.
5-because he knows what he wants to do now

English Teacher . Zaid Salman

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Unit Six

A famous career(مطلوب وزاري) أسئلة حول القصة

1-When and where was Ibn Al-Haitham born?؟ اين ومتى ولد ابن الهيثم
-He was born in 965 in Basra, Iraq
2-Where did Ibn Al-Haitham receive his education? اين استلم ابن الهيثم تعليمه؟
-He received his education in Basra, Baghdad and later traveled to Egypt and spain.

3-What was Ibn Al-Haitham called? ماذا كان يدعى ابن الهيثم ؟
-He was called "The physicist"
4-What did the Caliph in Egypt need Ibn Al-Haitham to do? What did he propose?
- The Caliph in Egypt need Ibn Al-Haitham to regulate the flooding of the River Nile. He proposed a hydraulic system but the task was impractical at that time.

5-What was Ibn Al-Haithams contribution during his stay in Spain?
-He contributed to the fields of mathematics, physics, medicine, scientific, methods and especially optics.
6-What was Ibn Al-Haitham known of? Why? بماذا عرف ابن الهيثم ولماذا ؟
-He was known as the father of optics for his contributions in the field of optics

7-What was Ibn Al-Haitham's famous book called? ماذا يدعى كتابه المشهور؟
-His most famous work is *Kitaab al Manazir* (Book of Optics)
8-What languages did Ibn Al-Haitham's book translate into?
-It translated into Latin and many other languages.

9-What made Ibn Al-Haitham famous?
-He made many experiments on the movement of light, colors, optical illusions and reflections, Also he discovered the laws of the reflection and gave a scientific explanation of the parts of the eye and the process of the vision.
10-When and where did Ibn Al-Haitham die? متى واين توفيه ابن الهيثم؟
-He died in 1040 , in Cairo

11-Who celebrated Ibn Al-Haitham achievements? And when?
-In 2015, UNESCO celebrated in Ibn Al-Haitham's achievement in optics, mathematics and astronomy
12-What was the name of short education film produced by some of science centers?
-1001 inventions and the world of Ibn Al-Haitham

13-According to medieval biographers, how many works did Ibn Al-Haitham write?
-He wrote more than 200 words on a wide range of subjects.

Unit Six

Writing about a Career of a real person(مطلوب وزاري) #أنشاء الوحدة السادسة

نموذج اول جدول

***Name**
- Zaid
***Present job**
-English teacher
***Duties**
-Teachers English to students and support them to speak.
***Career history**
- After school- studied English for 4 years. Taught English in Italy for 5 years.
***Advantage of the job.**
-Enjoy working with students
***Disadvantages**
-None
***Plans for the future**
-Study for higher degree

نموذج ثاني مقطوعه

Abu Ali Al-Hasan Ibn Al-Haithmأبو علي الحسن ابن الهيثم**, known to the west as Al-Hazan,** معروف عند الغرب بأسم الحزن **was born in 965 in Basra, Iraq** ولدة في الصرة في العراق**. He received** تلقى **his education** تعليمه **in Basra** في البصرة**, Baghdad** بغداد **and later traveled** وبعدها سافر **to Egypt and spain** لمصر واسبانيا**. He was called "The physicist"** كان يسمى البصري**. He was known** عرف **as the father of optics** بأبو البصريات **for his contributions** لمساهمته **in the field of optics** في حقل البصريات**. His most famous work** عمله الاكثر شهره **is *Kitaab al Manazir* (Book of Optics)** كتاب المناظر**. He made many**عمل الكثير من **experiments** النظريات **on the movement of light** على حركة الضوء**, colors,** الالوان**optical illusions** والخداع البصري**and reflections,** والانعكاس **Also he discovered** اكتشف ايضا **the laws of the reflection** قوانين الانعكاس **and gave a scientific explanation** واعطى شرحا عمليا **of the parts of the eye** لأجزاء العين **and the process of the vision** وعملية الرؤية**. This successful** هذا النجاح**and famous** والشهره **mathematician,** لعالم الرياضيات **astronomer,** علم الفلك **optician and physicist died** الذي توفي **in 1040, possibly in Cairo** في القاهر**.**

لا شيء يخلصنا من المصائب

كالخير الذي نفعله للناس

خادمكم: زيد سلمان

Unit Seven

Lesson 1

Other countries دول اخرى

AB.Page85

Country البلد	Nationality الجنسية	Country البلد	Nationality الجنسية
England	English انكليزي	France	French فرنسي
The United States	American امريكي	Canada	Canadian كندي
Lebanon	Lebanese لبناني	Australia	Australian استرالي
Egypt	Egyptian مصري	Russia	Russian روسي
Spain	Spanish اسباني	India	Indian هندي
Bahrain	Bahrainian بحريني	Japan	Japanese ياباني

أغلب صفات الدول تنتهي بالنهايات (ese /ian /an /ish /I /n)

Time adverbs ظروف الزمان

1- بعض الظروف تعطي زمن محدد (in the morning / every day …)

2- بعض الظروف تعطي زمن غير محدد (usually / often ….)

EX: People who work in Britain often start work at nine in the morning and finish at half past five in the afternoon

AB.A.Page85

1-I go to school by car

2-People travel to work by their cars or by bus

3-No, they don't

4-On Friday

5-Officers are often closed on Friday and Saturday, and shops are often closed on Friday

AB.A.Page86

Week 1

1-T 2-T 3-F

Week 2

1-F 2-F 3-T

Week 3

1-T 2-F 3-F

AB.B.Page87

1-exhausted = tired منهك

2-unexpected = sudden غير متوقع

3-views = sceneries sights مناظر

4-rescue = save ينقذ

Unit Seven

Lesson 4

Adverbs and adverbials الظروف وعبارات الظرف

*نستخدم الظروف وعبارات الظروف للتعبير عن الفعل . أنها تخبرنا كيف (how) اين(where) ومتى(when)

يحدث شئ ما مثل: He got here very quickly

*الظروف هي كلمات مفردة

Word order نظام الكلمة

ظروف الزمان (time)	موقع ظرف الزمان غير محدد وظرف التكرار قبل الفعل I sometimes go shopping اما ضروف الزمان المحددة تكون اما في بداية او نهاية الجملة After school, I'm going to play
ظروف الحال (manner) تخبرنا عن كيفية حصول شئ ما ظروف الحال المفردة غالبا تنتهي ب ly	نضع ظرف الحال بعد الفعل او المفعول به They walked slowly
ظرف المكان (place)	نضع ظرف المكان بعد الفعل او المفعول به وغالبا يرافقها حرف جر They stayed in the hotel

ترتيب الظروف يكون حال ثم مكان ثم زمان (حمزة)

My friends sang very well at the concert last night.

AB.APage88

1- Loudly, clearly , in an interesting way , carefully

2-easily , politely , slowly , quietly

AB.B.Page89

1-the children played happily in the garden all day.
2-We usually read quietly in our house after dinner.
3-I travelled by bus to the Emirates in the holidays.
4-My brother played music very loudly last night and my father shouted at him angrily
5-Hisham had to wait patiently at the hospital for a long time.
6-People who live in London usually travel by underground.
7-Manaf does his homework carefully after supper
8-Jood school usually starts at 8 o'clock finishes at 3 o'clock.

Apologizing الاعتذار

نستخدم التعابير التالية للتعبير عن الاعتذار

I'm sorry انا اعتذر / don't mention it لاتذكرها – لاتعدها / pardon عفوا / That's ok هذا جيد

EX: Im sorry I just dropped some water on your shoe. (Respond to the apology)
-Oh, I'm sorry

EX: Did you bring the book I asked for? (choose the correct words "oh. I'm sorry / that's ok . I forgot) -Oh, im sorry

EX: Apologize to your teacher for being late for class. -Sorry for being late

Unit Seven

AB.A.Page90

1-im sorry 2-Dont mention it 3-Im sorry
4-pardon 5-I forget 6-that's ok

AB.B.Page90

1-pardon 2-sorry 3-mention 4-sorry 5-ok

Past Simple الماضي البسيط

* ويستخدم للتعبير عن حدث تم وانتهى في الماضي .ويمكن أن تأتي معه الظروف والعبارات التالية
(yesterday // last + فترة...// ago ....)
* هناك صيغ الفعل to be وهي (was – were) مثل:
I was a student. – He was a teacher. – They were doctors.
نستخدم was مع الضمائر I – he – she – it أو أي فاعل مفرد . ونستخدم were مع الضمائر they – we – you وأي فاعل جمع.
*والافعال الرئيسية مثل played – worked – opened :
*ويتم تحويل الفعل المضارع البسيط الى ماضي بسيط باضافة ed الى اخره وتسمى هذه الافعال القياسية. مثل play – played // move – moved // talk – talked :
*وهناك افعال غير قياسية(شاذة)لاتنطبق عليها القاعدة أعلاه فيجب حفظها . مثل
go – went see – saw have – had do – did

فاعل + فعل ماضي + تكملة

EX- He played football yesterday.
EX- They went to the beach last week.

+ فاعل+ didn't فعل مجرد

*النفي:
*عند النفي فقط نضع not بعد: was – were
EX- I wasn't a student - They weren't doctors.
مع الافعال الرئيسية نستخدم didn't قبل الفعل مع تحويل الفعل الى صيغة المضارع.
EX- He didn't play football yesterday.

* الاستفهام
*مع الفعل to be نقدم was – were على الفاعل:
EX- Was he a doctor? - Were they doctors?
*مع الافعال الرئيسية نستخدم Did في بداية السؤال ونعيد الفعل الى صيغة المضارع.
EX- Did he play football yesterday?
*عند وجود احدى أدوات السؤال (what-where-when....) نضعها في بداية السؤال:
EX- Where did he play football yesterday?

Inventive past	Irregular verbs	Irregular verbs
Listen - Listened	See – Saw	Read - read
Stay - Stayed	Take – Took	Cut - cut
Play - Played	Get – Got	Put - put
Open - opened	Make – Made	
Learn - learned	Have – Had	
	Am\is - Was	
	Do - Did	

Unit Seven

Two African Countries (مطلوب وزاري) أسئلة حول القصة

1-Libya is mostly desert (true / false)
2-There is no agriculture in Libya (true / false)
3-Libya produces oil. (true / false)
4-Leptis Manga is a modern city (true / false)
5-Sudan has a coastline on the Mediterranean Sea. (true / false)
6-What is the capital of Sudan?
-Khartoum
7-What are the main crops and exports in Sudan?
- The main crops and exports are cotton and sugar and gum Arabic.
8-Animal farming is not important in Sudan. (true / false)
9-It is always very hot there in Libya. (true / false)
10-Sudan gets most of its water from Blue Nile (true / false)
11-Sudan produces cotton, sugar and gum Arabic. (true / false)

Writing about country # أنشاء الوحدة السابعة (مطلوب وزاري)

Libyaليبيا is a large country بلد كبير in North Africa في شمال افريقيا with a long coastline مع ساحل طول on the Mediterranean Sea على البحر الابيض المتوسط. Most of the population معظم السكان lives in يعيشون في and around وحول the capital Tripoli. العاصمة طرابلس The rest of the country بقية البلد is mostly غالبا desert صحراءand mountain وجبال. Many people العديد من الناس farm sheep لديهم حقول اغنام, goats ماعز and cattle وماشية. However, Libya᾽s main product الانتاج الرئيسي is oil هو النفط. The country للبلد has some magnificent ancient places بعض الاماكن القديمةto visit such as Leptis Magna مثل لبتس ماغنا.

Unit Seven

(Present perfect) زمن المضارع التام

فاعل + has + p.p.
have

#الظروف الدالة على زمن المضارع التام هي ....
(already / ever / never / just / yet)
#الحالة الاولى اثبات(affirmative)
#نستخدم has مع الفاعل المفرد و have مع الفاعل الجمع

EX: They have gone to school .
EX: She has opened the gate .

#النفي (negative)
#عند النفي فقط نضع اداة النفي not بعد has /have

EX : Ali hasn't played football .

#السؤال(question)
#عند السؤال في زمن المضارع التام فقط نقدم الفعل has / have على الفاعل

EX: Has he gone to the park yet ?
EX: My brother (be) in Egypt for two years.(use the correct form)
-Has been

AB.D.Page91
1-has been 2- did , go
3-Have , visit 4-did , leave
5-have , seen

AB.A.Page92
1-Libya
2-Libya
3-most of the two countries area desert

AB.B.Page92
1-T 2-T 3-F 4-T 5-F
1-F 2-T 3-F 4-T

AB.D.Page93
1- wide عريض X narrow ضيق
2-cows = cattle ماشية
3-very old = ancient قديم
4-without mountains = flat grasslands ارض منبسطة
5-things that farmers grow = cotton , sugar , gum tree
6-things that a country produces and sells to other countries = oil , gas
7-A factory for charging sugar or oil from their natural state = refineries

Unit Seven

AB.A.Page94

1-new technology was used for extracting
-new technology is used for extracting oil
2-Eco-friendly cars were invented to reduce the need for oil
-Eco-friendly cars are invented to reduce the need for oil
3-Too many mobile phones were thrown away
-Too many mobile phones are thrown away
4-Oil and gas production in Europe were increased to meet demand in cold weather
-Oil and gas production in Europe are increased to meet demand in cold weather
5-New machinery were delivered to the factory every month
-New machinery are delivered to the factory every month
6-New phones with bigger screens were tested in our laboratory
-New phones with bigger screens are tested in our laboratory

The Asian Games

The Asian Games are held every four years. Young people from all over Asia Compete in more than 30 kinds of sport. It is an exciting festival. Strength and skill are tested and friendships are built between people from different countries. the Games are also an opportunity for cultural exchange because the programme includes musical performances and exhibitions of architecture and the arts.

History of the Games

The Asian games were started after the end of the Second World War. The idea was to build international friendship through sport. This idea came from India, so the first Games were held in the Indian capital, New Delhi, in 1951. In that year, 489 athletes from 11 countries took part in the Games. Since then, the number has grown, and now more than 40 countries compete in the Games.

The OCA

The Asian Games are organized by the OCA. These letters stand for the Olympic Council of Asia. Forty-five countries and regions are members of the OCA, and most of them have won medals at the Games

Where They've been held

Most recently the Asian Games have been held in Doha, Qatar (2006). Guangzhou, china (2010), and Incheon, south Korea(2014)

Iraq's Record in the Games

An Iraqi team has attended the Asian Games seven times since 1974. Up to 2014, Iraq has won six gold medals, 15 silver medals and 23 bronze medals, which is unusually good for a country in a different situation. An extraordinary Iraqi competitor was Ali Adnan Amir, who at just 10 years old competed in a men's 200m individual medley heat at the Asian Games in Doha, Qatar on 6 December 2006

الالعاب الاسيوية

تقام الالعاب السيوية كل اربع سنوات . الشباب من جميع انحاء اسيا يتنافسون في اكثر من 30 نوع من الرياضات. انه مهرجان مثير. القوة والمهارة تختبران وتبنى صداقات بين الناس من مختلف الدول والالعاب هي ايضا فرصة للتبادل الثقافي لان البرنامج يتضمن فعاليات موسيقية ومعارض لفن العمارة والفنون

تاريخ الالعاب

بدأت الالعاب الاسيوية بعد نهاية الحرب العالمية الثانية. كانت الفكرة بناء علاقات عالمية خلال الرياضة . هذه الفكره جاءت من الهند لهذا فأن اول الالعاب اقيمت في عاصمة الهند , نيو دلهي عام 1951 . في ذلك العام 489 رياضي من احد عشر دوله شارك الالعاب . منذ ذلك الحين , فأن العدد بدأ ينمو, والان اكثر من 40 دولة تتنافس في الالعاب

المجلس الاولمبي الاسيوي

تنظم الالعاب الاسيوية من قبل المجلس الاولمبي الاسيوي (OCA) 45 دول اقليم هم اعضاء في المجلس , وان اغلبهم فازوا بمداليات في الالعاب.

اين اقيمت الالعاب

أخر الالعاب الاسيوية التي اقيمت في الدوحة , قطر (2006),كوانكزو الصين(2010) وانكون ,كويا الجنوبية (2014)

سجل العراق في الالعاب

الفرق العراقية حضرت الالعاب الاسيوية سبع مرات منذ 1974 حتى عام 2014 , فاز العراق بست مادليات ذهبية .15 فضية ,23 برونزية والذي يعتبر شئ جيد وغير عادي بالنسبة لبلد في وضع صعب. المتنافس العراقي الرائع الذي كان علي عدنان امير ,هو بعمر 10 سنوات تنافس في رياضة الركض الفردي لمسافة 200م للرجال في الالعاب الاسيوية في الدوحة, قطر يوم 6 كانون الاول 2006

Unit Seven

The Asian Games (مطلوب وزاري) الالعاب الاسيوية

1-What was the idea behind the Asian Games? ماهي الفكرة وراء الالعاب الاسوية ؟

-The idea was to build international friendship through sport.

2-When and where did they begin? متى واين بدأت الالعاب الاسيوية ؟

-The first Games were held in the Indian capital, New Delhi, in 1951.

3- Whose idea was it to hold the games? من اصحاب الفكرة ؟

-This idea came from India.

4-Where and when were the last games held? اين ومتى اقيمت اخر العاب ؟

-Most recently the Asian Games have been held in Doha, Qatar(2006). Guangzhou, China (2010), and Incheon, South Korea (2014)

5-Has Iraq won any medals in the games?؟ هل العراق ربح مداليات في الالعاب

-Yes, it has won six gold medals, 15 silver medals and 23 bronze medals.

6-How often do the games take places? كم مرة تحدث الالعاب عادتا ؟

-Every four years

7-When did they begin?

-In 1951

AB.B.Page95

1-In 2008, 150,000 cars were produced in KIA Motors factory
2-KIAs European factory is in the Slovakia
3-Around two million barrels of oil per day were produced in Iraq back in 2006
4-Just ten years later, this has doubled of oil in Iraq
5-Earlier in 2014, 68 million mobile phones were manufactured in India’s mobile phones plants
6-The number of phones manufactured in India going to rise

AB.A.Page96 مهم جدا

Country	Nationality	Country	Nationally
England	English	Japan	Japanese
France	French	Spain	Spanish
Canada	Canadian	Qatar	Qatari
Russia	Russian	Lebanon	Lebanese

AB.B.Page96

1-happily X sadly
2- slowly X fast
3-badly X well
4-comfortable X uncomfortable
5-in a friendly way X in an unfriendly way

Unit Seven

AB.C.Page96

1-Clearly 2-quietly 3-carefully 4-dangerously

Lesson 10

Vocabulary

Stress ضغط	complaint يشكو	rickshaw عربة نقل
Quality نوعية	eyeing يتطلع	define يحدد
concentrating تركيز	assortment تشكيلة	exquisite فاخر

AB.A.Page97

1-life is like a cup of coffee

2-alumni – old university professor

3-the happiest people don't have the best everything . they just make the best of everything.

4-I like it because it has a lesson

AB.B.Page97

1-exquisite 2-savour 3-concentrats

4-complaints 5-alumni 6-assortment

Life is like a cup of coffee (story time)

1- Who agreed to visit the old university professor? من اتفق على زيارة البروفيسور

- A group of alumni from Iraq .

2- Who is the professor? من هو البروفيسور

- He is an Indian professor .

3- Where are the alumni from? من اين كانوا الطلبه

- Two from Al-Muthanna , two from Diyala , one from Tikrit and one from Dhiqar .

4- How did the alumni reach the professor's house? كيف وصل الطلبه الى منزل البروفيسور

- By rickshaw .

5- When the professor went to the kitchen, what did he return with? ماذا جلب البروفيسور معه عندما ذهب الى المطبخ

- A large pot of coffee and an assortment of cup .

6- Why did the professor bring different cups for the coffee? لماذا جلب البروفيسور اكواب مختلفة من القهوة

- To show that in their life , the alumni chose the best , missing the important points about life

7- What is the moral lesson of the story? ما هو الدرس الاخلاقي من القصة

- We must focus on the most important things in life .

Give the meaning

1- alumni	====	student	طالب / خريج
2- rickshaw	====	a push bik	عربة هندية
3- complaint	====	claim	شكوى
4- stress	====	unpleasant pressure	ضغط / اجهاد
5- quality	====	goodness	جودة
6- eyeing	====	looking in a jealous	ينظر بحرص
7- define	====	make complete	يعرف

Unit Eight

Lesson 3

1- Famous = well known معروف
2-extra = additional اضافي
3-padding = soft material that is placed inside to make it more comfortable حشوة
4-Nevertheless = thought مع ذلك
5-dashed = broke كسر
6-tour = travel / round جولة

AB.D.Page101

1- I am going to walk in the park in the evening
2-My brother sometimes does his homework in the morning
3- I usually get ready quickly for school
4-My father drove to school slowly this morning

AB.B.Page102

1-the 2-the 3-a 4-a 5-an

AB.C.Page103

1-Where were you born?
2-What were you doing before you became famous?
3-What your life changed?
4-Are you happy with your work now?

Unit Eight

A Voyage of Survival (مطلوبة وزاري) اسئلة حول القصة

1-Where is Professor Heyerdahl from?من اين البروفسور؟
-He is from Norway

2-What does he think about ancient civilizations? ماهو اعتقاده حول الشعوب القديمه؟
-He thinks that ancient civilization were probably able to trade, travel and make long migrations by sea using simple ships built by their own hands

3-What does he decide to do? Why? ماذا قرر ولماذا.
-He decides to build a ship from reeds and sail it through that Arab Gulf to Indian Ocean.

4-Which flag did the boat carry? اي الاعلام حملها القارب؟
-The flag of United Nations

5-How long did it take to build *The Tigris*?
-Two months

6-Who helped Heyerdahl to build *The Tigris?*
-Iraqi and foreign workers

7-Was he allowed to dock in Yemen? Why / Why not?
-Because of the wars in the area

8-How many explorers travelled with Heyerdahl?
-Eleven

9-Do you think the voyage was successful?
-Yes, it was

Unit Eight

#انشاء الوحدة الثامنة الاول (مطلوب وزاري)

Write an imaginary story based on something you have read or seen on TV

Once, a brother هنالك اخ of a king لملك wanted to be the king اراد ان يكون ملك. He asked a magician to help him سأل الساحر ليساعده. While بينما the king الملك was walking كان يتمشى in the street في الشارع, the magician الساحر offered عرض to give the king على الملك a piece of sweet قطعة حلوى for a gold coin مقابل نقود ذهبية. When the king ate the sweet عندما الملك تناول الحلوى he turned to تحول الى a bird طائر. So لذلك he cannot لم يستطع undo the spell ابطال السحر until he gets back حتى يسترجع the gold coin النقود الذهبية. The brother became اصبح الاخ the king ملك. At the last في نهاية الامر the king was able كان قادرا الملك to get back يسترجاع the coin النقود and became واصبح the king again الملك مرتا اخرى. Finally , he decided قرر to punish ان يعاقب his brother اخيه for betray للخيانه.

#أنشاء الوحدة الثامنة الثاني (مطلوب حفظ)

A simple event that happened to you

Once, We had لدينا an English exam اختبار انكليزي, the questions were الاسئلة كانت difficult صعبة but I did well لكنني كنت جيدا, the next morning الصباح التالي when عندما the teacher arrived وصل المعلم with the test papers مع اوراق الاختبار. He said that قال بأن students الطلبة did badly اجاباتهم سيئة and he was angry وكان غضبان. My test paper ورقتي was last one كانت الاخيرة. I got a full mark حصلت على درجة كاملة so that لذلك I was very happy كنت جدا سعيد. The teacher asked me المدرس طلب مني to come near ان أتي قرب the board السبورة and asked the students0to clap to me ان يصفقو لي, while بينما I was coming back كنت عائدا to my seat لمقعدي, I tripped over تعثرت someone's leg بساق , this made هذا جعل all students كل الطلبة laugh at me يضحكون عليه.

نماذج الاسئلة المقترحة من قبل الوزارة مع الحلول

Q/ Do as required

1-Where would you like to go this afternoon? (use/ going , go , to go)

2-I like horror stories. Do you? I'd rather not I prefer comedy . (compete)

3-Sara enjoyed standing at the back (Make the sentence into negative)

-She didn't enjoy standing at the back

4-In the desert, a camel is more useful than horse. (Re.write the sentence using "as..as"

-In the desert, a horse isn't as useful as a camel

5-If people grow a lot taller, they (need) bigger houses. (correct the verb)

-If people grow a lot taller, they will need bigger houses.

6-he ? is science good and at math's (put the words in order)

-Is he good at science and math's ?

7-The car has a CD player,……………………..(Use "so" to give reason)

-The car has a CD player so that you can listen to music

8-How about going to the park ? (go / going/ to go)

9-Where (do) you go yesterday? (correct the verb in brackets)

-Where did you go yesterday?

10-The night is more beautiful than the dawn. (beautiful/ as beautiful as / more beautiful)

11-Cows are bigger than goats. (Re write the sentence using "small")

-Goats are smaller than cows

12-The exam was quiet difficult but not like the one last year. (complete with quiet of really)

13-A fire fighter is ……………………….(Define)

-A fire fighter is someone who puts out fires and saves people's life.

14-Salman fell down the stairs and broke his leg. (use the proper pronoun)

15-I am going to see a football match with my friends. (am going to / will / would)

16-What will happen if this change continues? (continue / continued / continues)

17-I lost my suitcase at the airport . My suitcase was lost at the airport (complete the sentence with passive voice)

18-She has beautiful curly black hair. (Rearrange the adjectives: black, beautiful, curly)

19-15:10(tell the time) - its ten past three

20-He is fat. He's a bit fat. (Make this sentence more polite)

21-Express your preference concerning going to the theater.(use: I'd love)
-I'd love to go to the theatre
22-Make suggestion for your friend about where to spend the weekend.
-How about going to the cinema?
23-Invite your friend to the school graduation party.(use would like)
-Would you like to come to the school graduation party?
24-Lets watch a film (Accept)
-Yes, lets
25-a- there would be more insects if there were no spiders. B- if there were no spiders, there would be more insects…(complete this sentence to give the same meaning in "a")
26-Ruba was with her mother she was playing in the park , a dog chased her , it ran after the girl, John kicked a football at it (full the gaps with the suitable pronouns)
27-Tables are more expensive than phones. (Re- write the sentence using "cheap")
-phones are cheaper than tables
28-Express you dislike concerning flies
-I hate flies
29-What do you say when you ask someone to show to show you the way to the library?
-can you tell me how get to the library
30-If the population keeps increasing , we will need more food to feed everybody. (complete the sentence)
31-Im not afraid of rats. (Answer using " so / neither")
-Neither am i
32-My tools have been stolen by somebody. (has been stolen/stolen/ have stolen/have been stolen)
33-that's the man who was stopped by the policeman. (that , where , which, who)
34-Im sorry I just dropped some water on your shoe. (Respond to the apology)
-Oh, I'm sorry
35-Did you bring the book I asked for? (choose the correct words "oh. I'm sorry / that's ok . I forgot)
-Oh, im sorry
36-Apologize to your teacher for being late for class.
-Sorry for being late
37-My brother (be) in Egypt for two years.(use the correct form)
-Has been
38-My friend sang …………(at the concert well last night/ last night well at the concert, -well at the concert last night, well last night at the concert)

39-Show the way to the café. Using the following prompts.(traffic lights / straight the street / right)

-Go to the traffics lights, turn left, Go straight the street. The café is on the right

40-If I had lots of money , I would buy a big house (complete the sentence)

Q/ complete the with suitable words:

(it / reading / its / whatˋs / don't / fishing / are / sounds / to / interesting / can / about)

-I'm reading a good book at the moment

-Whatˋs the title? May be I have read it

-itˋs called the big blue sea

-I don't know that. Whatˋs it about?

-it's about a fisherman. He goes fishing every day. But one day there are no fish

-So that sounds very exciting

-Yes, but he tries to find out why. Then it gets interesting .

-Can I borrow it?

Q/ Choose (a) , (b), (c) or (d) to complete the sentence

1-Which is the fastest living thing?

a- more b-the c- the most d-a

2-The Bedouin used their falcons to catch food

a- their b-there c-they d-them

3-What will happen if this change continues?

a- continue b-continued c-will continue d-countinues

4-If there was spider in the room, I would put it outside

a-put b-will put c-would put d-have put

5-What would happen if there were fewer snakes?

a-there are b-were c- will be d-there were

6-Hilla is greener than it used to be

a-it used b-used to c-it used to d- it was used

7-Many animals are useful to us

a- we b- our c-ours d-us

Q/ complete the following with correct spelt words:

1-dangerous x Safe , awful , fantastic , dark , bright
2-thin , thinner : interesting , more interesting : noisy, noisier
3- I , my : we , our : he , his
4-fast, fastest: useful, most useful : hot, hottest
5-he , him : they ,them : she, her
6-Iraq, Iraqi: France, French : Japan , Japanese
7-slow , slowly : easy , easily : good, well
8-Car , by car : foot, on foot : train, by train
9-is , was : fly , flew , say, said
10-journey , travel : desert , geography , fertile, agriculture
11-a fantastic car: an interesting film

Q/ Complete these sentences. Use words from the box:

Rickshaw	wages	quite	cost	look after	naughty	uniform	audience

1-The cost 5000 Iraqi dinars
2-My brother is very naughty
3-The students are wearing uniform
4-Rickshow is means of travelling
5-The exam was quite difficult but not like the one last year.
6-I have to look after my sick mother

مفردات مهمة

Air bag | **read story**
Video game | **score goal**
Shop assistant | **spend sometime**
Insect proof | **win a game**
Litter bin | **do a hobby**